CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,391 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, and Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Médoc and St. Julien	10-0	6-0
11-0	6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	12-0	7-0
22-0	12-0		24-0	13-0
25-0	13-6	After Dinner—Lafit	28-0	15-0
37-6	19-12		40-0	21-0

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., see Detailed List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
P.L. BENGALI	4469	800	W. Barratt	28th Mar.
† BIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3503	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5065	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† BIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† BIA	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
P.L. BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† BIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	3955	500	H. Weighell	28th Mar.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700		23rd
SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3877	800	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	4908	800	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	3929	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 180 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	4,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	6,000	800	18th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sawoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,200	600	15th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,900	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sawoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th March, 1891.

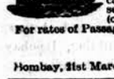
ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

S. S. HISPANIA ..... 3,380 Tons. Sailing 30th March.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. BRITANNIA.... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 12th May.



THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. BELLAGIO, 3,900 tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 15th April.
Has accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, or through to London Rs. 350.
For Passage apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	11th April, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 29th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bas ire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bushch.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
MOMBASSA	4,682	On or about 9th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	30th March.
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARCADIA	Geo. Reid	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,257	23rd March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1891. Agents.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

THE S. S. MOUNT LEBANON, 2,410 tons, WILL SAIL for ANTWERP, about the 28th March.
Has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Fare Rs. 300.

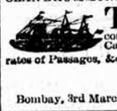
For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

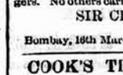
Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3009	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2350	N. Harrison	10th May 1891



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

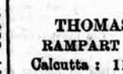
CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses complete, Pumps and Boilers, &c. Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 2000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueurs made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AT C. S. WINDOVER & CO.'S SHOW ROOM.

FASHIONABLE, LIGHT, AND WELL-BUILT CARRIAGES.

LANDAUS—Suitable for one or pair of horses, hung on C. and under Springs. Windover's Patent half C. Springs, and Elliptic Springs. Self-acting shood and Steps, &c.
VICTORIAS—Self-driving with driver's seat attached and fixed Coach box.
BROUGHAMS—Circular and square fronted Broughams, India Rubber Tyres, hung on C. and under Springs and Elliptic Springs, also side light Brougham, open on all sides with glasses to slide.
DOGCARTS—Four wheel, Oxford and Tandem Carts, Sporting Carts, &c.
Estimates furnished and Carriages ordered out from England.
For particulars apply to

HORMASJI SORABJI,
Agent, C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Coach Builders,
Girgaum, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Vety. Surgeons

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonlah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 35." Mr. Mouna H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Nooklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutta, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Tb. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	SPOTTED CABANAS, TABLE LINEN.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Table Covers Fancy.
D'Oyleys.	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Furniture.	Towels.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Travellers' Requisites.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES.

SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's. One of the finest Brands imported into India. Rs. 57 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer's "Reserve." This Wine is a great favourite. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole. Rs. 62 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet. Reserve Cuvée. Rs. 68 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux. A splendid After Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet. Rs. 35 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange. An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate with fine flavour. Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft, yet full flavour. Rs. 33 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon. Possessed of fine flavour and aroma. Rs. 24 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado. A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After Dinner Wine. Rs. 40 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry. Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s). A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage. Rs. 33 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's). This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch. A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour. Rs. 34 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer. A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate. Rs. 26 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling. Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind. Rs. 46 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling. Finest Nonpareil, very rich with delicious bouquet Rs. 46 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO.

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

REMOVED TO 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS.

Fine and complicated a Speciality. By European Practical Watchmakers only.

18-ct. Gold Watches of our own Manufacture, Strong, Substantial, and Fine Finish, Speciality for India.

Ladies' Size, Keyless, at ..... Rs. 60.
Gentlemen's Size, Keyless, at ..... Rs. 85.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN.
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURE.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG!

BRAIN PANACEA. One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, Fatigue, &c., arising through Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; Vali Hoosan and Co., Fort; Jamsed and Co., Karachi D. P. Madon and Co., Surat, &c., &c. Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP'S ÆRATED WATERS IN SYPHONS.

SODA—Brilliant, Sparkling, Pungent.
POTASH—Antiacid; Pharmacopœia Strength.
SELTZER—Pure and Delicious Table Water.
LITHIA of Guaranteed Strength.
LEMONADE—Pure fruity Flavour of Ripe Lemons,
ÆRATED. POGSON'S RESTORATIVE GINGERALE, GINGERADE, TONIC, RASPBERRYADE.
ELEGANT SYPHONS—Best Plated Tops, Freedom from Deleterious Metal.
LOWEST PRICES for Waters in Syphons or Bottles.
PROMPT DELIVERY in Bombay. Up-Country Orders despatched same day as received.
PURITY—Water filtered by a special process, by which ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. Pure Chemicals only employed. All goods subjected regularly to Strict Analysis.

Price in Syphons.—Soda Potash, AERATED, 2 Annas each.
Price in Syphons—Seltzer, Lithia, Lemonade, Pogson's, Gingerade, Gingerale, Tonic, Raspberryade, 4 Annas each.
Syphons, Rs. 2 each, (ALLOWED FOR ON RETURN.)

KEMP & CO., LD.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. GEORGE CROFTON.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW,

SUPPORTED BY THE

CROFTON COMPANY.

Produced under the sole direction of Mr. BELLEW.

Mrs. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by Mons. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, THEATRE CLOSED.

In deference to Public Opinion MR. GEORGE CROFTON Begs to announce that the Theatre will be CLOSED ON GOOD FRIDAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, LAST NIGHT OF MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW. "LA TOSCA."

T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR EASTER WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.
TUESDAY, MARCH 31.
The Celebrated Farcical Comedy,
"BETSY."

IN PREPARATION
THE MIDDLEMAN.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats. Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co. Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL COSTUME ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 3 P.M.

AT THE BACK BAY BATHS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME:—

I.—Boys' Race.—(Open).
II.—The Lord Reay Cup.—4 Lengths Scratch (Members).
III.—Two Length Handicap Race.—Preliminary Heats (Members.)
IV.—Plate Diving.—(Members).
V.—Boys' Race.—Final Heat.
VI.—Blindfold Race.—Preliminary Heats, (Members).
VII.—Novice Race.—(Members).
VIII.—Two Length Scratch Race.—(Open).
IX.—Diving Competition.—(Members).
X.—Two Length Handicap.—Final Heat (Members.)
XI.—Full Dress Handicap Race.—Preliminary Heats (Open).
XII.—Blindfold Race.—Final Heat, (Members).
XIII.—Fole Dress Race.—Final Heat, (Open.)
XIV.—Polo Match.—(Members).
XV.—Consolation Race.—(Open).

COMPETITORS RESTRICTED TO COMPLETE SWIMMING COSTUME.

ADMISSION:—

Gentleman and Two Ladies, One Rupee.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE beg most respectfully to inform the Constituents of HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWS-PAPER and PERIODICAL AGENTS, &c., of MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, also the Public in General, that we have PURCHASED their GOOD-WILL and the STOCK-IN-TRADE, and that as we are putting the Business on an ENTIRELY NEW FOOTING and SYSTEMATIC and ABLE MANAGEMENT, we hope to give every SATISFACTION to our Patronizers by PROMPT and BEST ATTENTION to all Orders, Small and Large.

D. B. TARAPURVALA, SONS AND Co., SUCCESSORS TO HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWS-PAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE S.S. "EUROPA," of the McIVER LINE, will be SAILING hence to PLYMOUTH on or about the 2nd April, and has First-Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. Fare Rs. 225. No Surgeon and Stewardess. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Apply sharp to

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PAD LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR TILL LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR DOOR LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

MR. J. B. TOTHILL has retired from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility therein CEASES from this Date.

W. CROWDER & Co.,

1, Ash Lane, Bombay, 24th March, 1891.

TENDERS are invited for constructing an Institute at Guntakal Station.

Tenders will be received up to 10th April 1891. They should be sent in a Sealed Cover, headed Tenders for—

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. H. MACKENZIE, Resident Engineer, Kistna Division.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that 18 Hogsheads of Ale and 37 Hogsheads of Porter, both English, the property of Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store, Nasirabad, Rajputana, on the 14th of April 1891, at 7-30 a. m., in lots of 10 Hogsheads each. The acceptance of the highest bid for the first 5 lots will be at the discretion of the Executive Commissariat Officer; and for the remainder subject to confirmation of the Commissary General. The Hogsheads to be paid for and removed immediately the acceptance is notified, otherwise they will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first Purchaser.

, W. LINCOLN, Lieut, Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Nusseerabad, 23rd March, 1891.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect Six Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee, JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th March, 1891.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

EASTER MONDAY.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AND "HAMLET."

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING

AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM The Tottenham Lager Beer Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT, WELLS & Co., HENSHAW'S BUILDING, Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—

DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GHANCHEE NOORA MOHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1612 and 3171, and new Nos. 8737 and 10043, old Survey Nos. 2-1083 and 1082, and New Survey Nos. 4181 and 4180, under Tenure Quit and Ground Rent and is registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 7184-85 and Street Nos. 37 at sq. 39 Umarkhadi Sewer Street, (first) and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers' Passage, beyond which is the property of Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Dawood Kalokhan, on or towards the North by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cassum Soomar and Ebraham Soomar, and on or towards the South by Bapty Road.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 3 Eldon Road, Fort, opposite the New High Court House, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1891.

BICKNELL & MERWANJI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 28th and 30th Instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The 27th being GOOD FRIDAY.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of 1" and 1½" TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday the 8th April next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1891.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., Ld.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.

In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 293 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

A. C. NORONHA & Co., Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

ESTATE LIEUT.-COLONEL W. W. CHARD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII., OF 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late WILLIAM WHELAN CHARD, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Fusiliers, who died at Anderton, in the County of Cornwall, on the twelfth day of September, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 13th March, 1891.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that no CONTRACTS made or moneys borrowed except under the Joint Signatures of the Undersigned and Mr. C. AKILANDAIYA, Sole Joint Owners of the AURANGABAD COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, shall be binding upon the said Mills or upon the Firm of C. Akilandaiya and Company.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER.

31st March, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots.

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold, CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PORTABLE Horizontal and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also Centrifugal Pumps Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJOOJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and reliable Domestic Servants to up-country Stations at shortest notice as supplied to Mr. Watler during the Tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the Annual Tour of H. E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort.

VALUABLE PROPERTY at MATHERAN, FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY. Sir Mungul lass Nathoobhoy's Estate. See Crawford & Co's Advertisement.

ON VIEW.—At Bandora Hill, opposite St. Mary's Church, Mr G. C. MACKAY'S Valuable Furniture, &c, to be sold, on SUNDAY, 29th Instant.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL—A Good Education offered in a charming climate. Tuition in English, French, Latin, Music, Drawing, Needlework, and Calisthenics. Boarders received on moderate terms. Address, Lady Superintendent.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ½ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOW READY.—COMMERCIAL TRAINING BOOK, very useful to Clerks, Candidates, and Students for School Final Examination. Custom House, Shipping, Invoice, Drafts, etc., clearly explained. Price As. 12. Apply to P. D. MUCKADUM, Fort, Bazar Gate, Kalbadevi—A. SAGOON and S. PANDOORANG.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS—A most reliable and efficacious vegetable Remedy in *Cholera*, Diarrhœa, Colics, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 Annas per Phial. For cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, DECANTERS, with Musical Boxes, playing 2 Airs, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 10-8. —BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for Band (Brass) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona (Deccan). Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, Deccan.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, GUARD, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. GOWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME" care of this Office.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known; most central; very close to Public Offices, Library &c. Visitors may rely on Mr. DESOUZA'S well served table. Charges moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charges. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting Rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mr. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Mosolle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Go-down-keeper N. P. NATHANI'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of ARAB HORSES, fast and showy; over 14-1 (go in single and double harness) with Landau. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply J. HEWITT, WALLACE & Co.

MICROBE KILLER, RADAM'S, cures Disease by removing the Cause—"MICROBES." Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lad trained under the best French and Italian Master For terms, apply to "H. L. A.," care of Mess rs. SOUNDY an Co., Rampart Row.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Make and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,272,902. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This new and Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

EGYPTIAN GOLD ALBERTS.—"The only perfect Substitute yet invented, having been tested, we are confident of their wear." Rs. 5 only. Post free. Order with remittance.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DESHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Koup and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses ill meet our best attention. Horses broken in single and pair harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF

A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN,

Belonging to the Estate of the late SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I.

The property is Leasehold from Government on a Renewable Lease and contains an area of 10 Acres and 1 Goonta or thereabouts.

THE BUNGALOW IS IN GOOD ORDER, AND COMMANDS A FINE VIEW.

The above property is to be SOLD by AUCTION under the direction of the Executors at Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co.'s Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Also certain pieces of land at Thana, admeasuring 22 acres and ½ goonta or thereabouts, belonging to the same estate, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the same time and place.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Vendors.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Geyer and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a first rate nearly new square Pianoforte built expressly for the climate of India by order of Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, handsome K. O. Hink's lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

Also 2 hand bicycles with ball bearings, 2 hand Remington's type writers, and a gentleman's saddle with bridle, and 1 mail phaeton with a good Powerful Bay Arab horse.

On SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite St Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, of the latest design, best plateglware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, the property of G C MACKAY, Esq., proceeding to England. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints,
5 " white dhoties,
5 " " jacconets,
5 " " nainsooks,
1 single barrelled express rifle by Fraser.
1 case bracelet and finger rings.
1 double barrelled C. F. gun.
1 D. B. R. 16 bore gun in case, by Richard.
1 S. B. B. L Snider rifle.

On account and at the risk of Khakoo Soomar and Co and Moosa Hajee, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh and Co.—10 cases each 100 dozen ½ slip burners and collars.

By order of Messrs. Abdool Kureem and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

2 cases 28 pieces all wool white gauze flannel, yellow and blue border.

By order of Messrs. R. A Parukh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Fazul Noor Mahomed Tarawalla—

S S FNT-R P—60 cases glassware, consisting of chimneys, tumblers, fingerbowls, flint and coloured vase, hanging lamps, cabin lamps, candlestick, globes, wine glasses, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham
1 handsome strong-built landau
1 light serviceable victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, YARN TESTING MACHINE, &c., &c. No. 31, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OR GREEN STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms (first floor), the handsome black-wood & french-polished household furniture glassware, plateglware and crockery, a mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, an Ebearth Harris Singers' Sewing Machine on stand, medical and other books, medicine bottles, table and hanging lamps, Jubbulpur carpet, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view on and after Monday, the 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises opposite the Victoria Terminus on THURSDAY, the 2nd April at 3 p.m.,

The Columbia Skating Rink, as it stands with all its fixtures and appurtenances, including the skating surface, barwlstand, decorations, chairs, couches, looking glasses and about 1,500 pairs of skates. The skating surface is in first class order being of teak, 14 by 11, measuring 190 feet long by 56 feet broad, constructed by Mr. Alexander McKenzie.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then it will be sold in separate lots.

The Rink is held under a lease, which can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and the sale shall be subject to the terms and conditions in the said lease.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of a wholesale Druggist at Chuckla near Jakaria Musjid.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of Thakersey Bhanjee and Davidas Bhanjee, who lately traded under the name of Thakersey Bhanjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Chuckla Road, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, the whole of the stock in-trade consisting of drugs, patent medicines, tinctures, powders boxes, empty bottles of sizes, disinfecting powder, tea, soaps glass cupboards, large iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 34 Tent, Esplanade, opposite Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned cottage Pianoforte by Kirkham, glass aquarium with gold fishes, sewing machine, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. H. D. PRICE, Esq. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 27, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of a D. B. C. F. choke bore gun by Cogswell and Harrison, in case, with all loading instruments, ammunition, a guitar in case, a solid leather medicine chest with fittings, scale, and weights, tiffin basket, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful Bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 pony cart with grey pony.
1 handsome landau in good order.
1 han isome victoria, in very good order.
1 strong dark brown horse, 14-3, good for saddle and quiet 1 pair han isome Grey Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years old, broken in single and double harness.
1 C-B Bay-pony 13-1, 4 years, goes in single and double harness.
The property of Major GOLDIE, R. E.—
1 light very easy well-built mail phaeton in very good order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE REALLY GOOD HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 thorough bred high caste Arab horses.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, 21 thorough bred, high caste Arab horses belonging to the Estate of the late Shaik Essa bin Curtas, on account of the death of the owners, at the stables of the said Shaik Essa bin Curtas, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, close to Messrs. Luthia Ebram and Co. These horses were imported only last season by the owner who was one of the oldest and best known importers of best Arab horses such as long-pack and others and excellent chargers, hunters, galloways, racing, and polo ponies.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersee Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, a first rate rosewood Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, Chelsea and Japanese flower vases, photographs and pictures plants, &c., the property of H. H. BAKER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, in the bungalow, lately in the occupation of H. H. the Nabab of Zanjira, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate Mahogany full sized slate billiard table, by Thornton, a handsome grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd April next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Line Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, guns, rifles, swords, revolvers, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, a strong built 7 Victoria, sets of harness, hunting whips, &c., the property of NUSSERVANJEE H. KATHOKE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 27, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cutlery, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, pictures, baby's horse, perambulator, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, in the bungalow of Golam Hossain Moorad Mistry, next to Mr. Tata's bungalow, the very valuable French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cutlery, crockery and glassware. The same comprises, sofas with cushions ottoman, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, marblestopped teapoys, chiffoniers, pier tables, corner, whatnots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, mantelpiece, dumbwaiters, fancy table ornaments hanging and table lamps, hatstand, towel horse, double and single bedsteads, a baby's horse perambulator, pictures oil paintings, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, &c., &c. The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the retiring Governor-General of Portuguese-India, Victoria Terminus.

TO-MORROW.

Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club, Lord Harris presiding.

Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting, 2 p.m.

"La Tosca," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Imaum (s), from Cardiff; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Oberon (s), Batoum; Warora (s), Calcutta; and Inchlonga (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Bokhara (s), China, &c.; and Fultala (s), &c. To-day:—Bendo (s), for Marseilles, &c.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

FAIR.—The annual great fair of Kareiwadi will be held on Sunday, the 29th instant, and will continue for five days as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., on Saturday, the 28th instant.

NEW BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons, and Company have purchased from Mr. C. A. Turner the business, stock-in-trade, and good-will of the old firm of Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., late book-sellers and periodical agents.

A BOAT SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—A *padow* (No. 37), was on Wednesday night last, at the Victoria Dock, run into, and sunk by the s. s. Engine, castle. No one was injured. The accident is alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of the helmsman of the boat.

CELEBRATING THE HOLEE.—Narsoo Sayannaand fifteen other Hindoos were yesterday placed by Inspector Hiscocks, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Kamatteopoora on the evening of Wednesday last. All the accused pleaded guilty, and were fined from As. 8 to Rs. 3.

INDORE NEWS.—His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has sanctioned the sum of rupees eighty thousand to be expended in helping cultivators of his dominion in sinking wells for irrigation purposes; and a grant of rupees twenty thousand for sinking wells for increasing the supply of potable water. A horse show has been opened at Indore since Friday last, under H. H. the Maharajah's patronage, who gave on Saturday last liberal prizes to some of the exhibitors.

DANGEROUS USE OF FIREWORKS.—Shaik Mahomed and five others were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with letting off fire-works at Chowpatee and Girgaum and Falkland Road on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and thereby endangering the security of houses in those localities. On Tuesday night last accused were seen letting off fireworks in dangerous proximity to several houses and were at once arrested by a police constable. All the accused pleaded guilty and were fined from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.

HIT WITH A ROTTEN POTATO.—Rustomjee Shapurjee, who described himself as a manifest clerk in the service of the Port Trust, at the Victoria Dock, applied to Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, for a summons against a man named Sperner. Sperner, who, he said, picked up a large rotton potato in the Docks, and hurling it at him struck him on the chest with such force as to render him speechless for two or three minutes, and added that he could assign no reason for the action. The summons was granted.

THE ORIENAL LIFE OFFICE.—The card calendar of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, which we have just received, although somewhat late in putting in an appearance, will be welcome. The views of the Oriental Offices, Albert Building and Bach Bay from the Gardens, Malabar Hill, are executed in the highest style of art, and are exceedingly pretty. The calendar is very artistically executed, and the demand for it, we have little doubt, will exceed the supply. The work we observe is by the well-known Insurance publishers, Messrs. Charles and Edwin Layton, London.

THE PAREL VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The name of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia appears in the list of gentlemen who obtained diplomas of "Graduates of Bombay Veterinary College" at the hands of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Saturday last. We are asked to say that Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has not obtained the ordinary diploma of G.B.V.C., but an unique one—that of L.V.S.C., *i.e.*, Licentiate of Veterinary Science, which is held by only one of the gentlemen in the whole of India, viz., Dr. S. K. Nariman, the present *sub protem* Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia is also an L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, and was an Assistant Surgeon for seven years in the Bombay Medical Service.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector Hiscocks yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged Ismail Abdoolla and nine others, with gambling with dice and money. On Tuesday last Inspector Hiscocks received certain information, on which he went to a two-storeyed house, Hajee Road, on Wednesday night last, accompanied by a few policemen in plain clothes. The house was surrounded and all the accused were surprised while gaming. The accused made desperate efforts to escape through the windows but did not succeed, and were all arrested. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

A DARING HOUSE-BREAKER.—Inspector Hiscocks yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged one Yankatee Ramchandra, a notorious character, with house-breaking. On Tuesday last Hamma Khamya, a peon in the Customs Department, and the complainant in the case, left his room at Mahalaxmee, and went to his work at 8 o'clock in the morning. About 2 p.m., of the same day, he received information that his room had been forced open during his absence. It appeared that soon after the complainant left his room the accused broke the lock with a hammer and entered the room. The noise he made in breaking the lock, however, awoke a woman, who was asleep in the next room Looking in she saw the accused trying to force open a box and at once raised an alarm and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and there had one previous conviction of house-breaking against him he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Post Office:—

Armfald, F	Joseph, M
Andie	Jennings, W B
Aitchison, W	Kelly, F
Allan, J Miss	Keene, A, Major
Adamson, E	LaSouche, J D
Ariani, L	Lamington, Lord
Atkinson, J	Lewes, S A, Mrs
Appleton, F E	LeCouteur, Madame
Bateman, H J Mrs	Lee, H
Bandison, J	Lee, Mrs
Benson, A N	Lifroy, F P, Mrs
Bennett, E	Lewday, L, Miss
Banbury	Laycork, W F
Berrymas, W E, Dr	Long, Mrs
Brooks, R	Mercanton, V, Dr
Bayley, F C	Morrison, W J P, Revd
Bell, P T	Miller, F P
Bates, R, Miss	Marindin, C R
Carpenter, E	Mackenzie, A R
Curtes, R W	MacDonough, M, Mr
Caldnott, J	Mackenzie, N W
Cooke, M, Miss	Mun, E
Clery, L	Magorsi, L
Crawford, H E V	Mead, H
Grudan, E	Murray, J D
Cook, J S	Narcavitz, A
Curtin, Mrs	New, D
Colbuk J, A, Revd	Null, G R
Charde, J, Lieut	Nairne, A K
Creado, J M	Oldham, B J, Mrs
Caity, R	Olcese, G
Deark, A H	Pereira, J A
D'Silva, L	Page, G E
D'Ivoy, P	Peltz, W
Dawson, W	Palmer, J
Deane, J, Miss	Pitchforth, R P
Dadirian, G M	Roberts, J
Dowling, J	Rossi, R P
Davies, F G H	Rus, R T
Evennett, C F	Rosin, A
Edwards, Mrs	Rothenberg, E
Everett, W	Richardson, R G
Evans, Miss	Stuart, H
Evans, G F	Scott, S
Ewington, Lord	Spincer, W, Revd
Ewing, P, Mrs	Smith, A, Miss
Foggi, E	Smith, R M
Fisher, F, Mrs	Sken, W L H
Fitzonaurin, Lord	Sullivan, W, Mrs
Fraser, Thos, Capt	Seymour, E, Mr
Gerrard, P N	Summers, T, Mrs
Girond, A	Strunburg, M
Godfrey, S, Col	Seston, R
Grant, W H	Sparks, W B, Capt
Gray, E, Mrs	Stranock, Mrs
Grunthaum, A	Smith, J
Gill, L R, Miss	Schwarz, H H
Hay, A	Salmon, N, Sir
Hunter, J A	Tuback, R
Hallfit, Mrs	Taylor, G F
Holmes, A	Thomson, K, Miss
Harris, R T	Vos, M F D
Hankes, T, Mrs	Vaughan, W E
Hughes, W C	Vita, A, Prof
Hardcastle, F	Wilson, T N
Hughes, G	Wilson, W
Hood, C, Col	West, H F
Helterusann	Waran, Mrs
Han, A K	Warwick, C H
Hopkins, J H	Waller, N A
Hunt, B	

J. OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March.

"Forecast is better than hard work." In laying out your day's work always include SAPOLIO in your estimate. It lightens labor. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

IN the debate on the Protected Age Bill the Hon. Mr. Hutchins concluded his speech as follows:—

Strong objections have been raised to the police and subordinate magistracy being permitted to intermeddle between husband and wife. I think, speaking generally, that the Magistrates are well worthy of our confidence, and I am not sure that the police have not been brought in here to some extent as a sort of stalking horse: it is the fashion in Bengal to run down the police, and I think the opponents of the Bill have at least made the most of a prevalent prejudice. It is not clear why the action of the police should be more dangerous or less salutary in these cases than in the case of other offences. I am ready however, to believe that there may be some ground for the objection, and out of deference to the general wish the select Committee has recommended the utmost possible concession upon this point. Only District Magistrates are to be allowed to take cognizance of such offences, and when they find it necessary to depute a policeman for a local investigation they are forbidden to employ one below the rank of an Inspector. I have only agreed to these clauses on the assumption that no such cases are likely to occur in provinces where the districts are large, and that even in Bengal they will be few and far between. If it is obvious that these provisions are merely experimental and cannot possibly be maintained if the cases should prove more numerous than is expected. I trust advantage will be taken by the people themselves of the period which must necessarily elapse before these clauses come under reconsideration, to introduce such reforms as will make any extension of the jurisdiction wholly unnecessary.

The hon'ble and learned mover has clearly shown that Magistrates have full power to take up *in camera* complaints such as we are considering, and that they have not power to compel a woman to submit her person to examination against her will. I need say no more on those points. I think too that the impossibility of excluding complaints by others than the child-wife herself, or her guardian, has been sufficiently expounded by previous speakers. The child-wife herself would be exposed to intimidation or further brutal treatment in order to stifle her complaint, or to induce her to compound if the offence were compoundable as it must be if a complaint were made essential. And as for her guardian, it is he who would generally be responsible for having put her into her husband's power. I should here mention that the working of the amended law will be watched both by the Home Department and by all Local Governments with the utmost care and vigilance. The present restriction of jurisdiction to District Magistrates and Inspectors will indeed compel us to do this, and may be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that we regard the matter as of the utmost importance.

One more question remains, and that perhaps is the most serious of all. It is said that our Bill does not go far enough, that even if we cannot give protection up to puberty we might at least prohibit early marriages. The Legislature certainly has power to do this, but it would involve an interference with religion, and with social customs not necessarily harmful, which I personally—and I believe that I am also expressing the sentiments of all my hon'ble colleagues—would be most reluctant to undertake. In our opinion, if I may speak for them as well as for myself, the people themselves should be left to weigh the possible advantages of early marriage against obvious disadvantages; and if in their judgment, the advantages preponderate, we do not at present see any safe or sufficient reason for prohibiting the constitution of the marital relation at any age which they may prefer. But it is a very different thing when we come to the exercise of marital rights. The conjugal relation does a girl no harm, or at all events no such unmixed and obvious harm that the Legislature need take account of it; but it is our bounden duty to protect the weak against brutal outrage by the strong, even if all the Shastras unanimously enjoined such outrage and all the various castes in the country practised it. In this Bill, however, I am convinced that we carry the great bulk of the people with us, and I am also satisfied that it does not really affect anything which is essential in the Hindu religion. Were we to prohibit early marriage we should neither have the people with us, nor could we assert that we did not contravene their religion. Indeed, I do not even now understand how my hon'ble friend and others who hold similar views can reconcile their two positions. On the one hand, they insist that we should scrupulously respect certain texts in favour of a ceremony which, in its material part at all events, is observed only in Bengal, and even there is neglected by the very highest caste and repudiated by at least a large number of the most respectable and intelligent families. On the other, they invite us to set aside the Shastras in a much more vital matter, by ordering that no Hindu father shall obey a clear injunction which is very generally regarded as binding.

My Lord, I consider that it is necessary, in the paramount interests of morality or humanity, that we should accept this invitation, and therefore I think that we have no right to do what we are invited to do. But, if our hands are to some extent tied, those of my hon'ble friend and other leaders of the people are free to penetrate to what they rightly regard as the root of the mischief. I would most earnestly back up Sir Andrew Scoble's powerful appeal to my hon'ble friend and other influential Bengalis. Defective as they may think this Bill, and defective as in truth it is when judged by the standard which we would willingly adopt, in their hands it may be made a mighty instrument of reformation. It has already succeeded in directing public attention to this crying scandal. Instead of prophesying that it will be evaded, and by their prophecies encouraging that very determination to resist which they say they deplore, and doubtless many of them do sincerely deplore, let them seize this occasion to stir up their compatriots to eradicate the cause of all the evil. The Rajputs of Jaipur and other Rajputana States have shown them one way in which this may be done, for without sacrificing one jot or tittle of their religion they have laid down for their own guidance satisfactory canons regulating the age of marriage. Would that the leading men of Bengal could be persuaded to do the same! Or, if that is too much to ask at present, would that they would at least determine to do their utmost to put a stop to girls joining their husbands, not only until they are twelve, but until they are fully mature! Either reform would go far to make this Bill obsolete, and a dead-letter in the sense in which I should wish to see it a dead-letter. Either reform would go far to remove from this province, which claims to be the most cultured and most enlightened in India, the same reproach in which recent revelations have involved it in the eyes of all the civilized world.

The hon. Mr. Bliss said:—

As a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, I have had before me very many more petitions and opinions than those which have been printed and circulated to hon'ble members generally. I have also received from different parts of the country—principally of course from Bengal—many pamphlets and newspaper articles bearing on the subject. I have considered all these to the best of my ability, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Bill should be passed in the form in which it is now before the Council. I understand that in some quarters there is a feeling of disappointment that in the Committee's Report the arguments for and against the Bill have not been set out and discussed at length. I have also heard that from the brevity of that report it has been held that this important subject has received too scant consideration at the hands of the members of the Committee. My Lord, this feeling is based on an entire misapprehension. I can say, not only for myself, but for the other members of the Committee, that the whole subject received most careful and anxious consideration; and that, if the report of the Committee is brief it is not because we underrated the importance of the subject or desired to slight the opinions of those who are opposed to the Bill, but because we saw no reason to depart in this case from the custom of restricting the Reports of Select Committees within narrow limits, and perferred to set forth in this Chamber our reasons foo the opinion at which we had arrived.

The ground on which this Bill is chiefly opposed is that it will interfere with the performance at the proper time of the sacrament which bears the name of Garbadhan. Possibly, at some past time in the long history of Hinduism, this sacrament may have been regarded by pious Hindus as essential to salvation, and may have been universally—or at least commonly—performed. But it seems to me quite impossible to contend that this is now the case, or that any religious or social penalty follows on its omission. Its place appears to have been taken 'by certain disgraceful female rites, abhorrent alike to religion and decency,' to use the words of one of the Bengal gentleman whose opinion on the Bill is before us. The same gentleman speaks of raising 'the whole superstructure of opposition on the importance of a ceremony practically obsolete.' I think he was right in using these words, and that the Garbadhan sacrament or ceremony is practically obsolete. Indeed, there can be no doubt of this. There is no evidence at all that the ceremony is ever performed. It is true that many people say that it is, but the evidence is entirely secondary. So far as my knowledge goes, not one of the many—I may say thousands of persons—who have signed petitions or addressed the Council in other ways on this subject has ventured to mention a single case in which this ceremony has been performed to his own knowledge.

Admitting however, that the ceremony is still observed in a few specially orthodox families, let us consider how far it is right to conclude that its performance on the very first occasion of the indication of approaching puberty by the occurrence of a certain condition is imperatively necessary—necessary, I mean, to salvation. It is clear that, if its performance at that particular time is necessary to the salvation of any one Hindu living in Bengal, it must be necessary to the salvation of all other professors of the same faith, whether living in Bengal or elsewhere in India. But it is not denied that the *Garbadhan* sacrament or ceremony is often not observed in other provinces. Consequently it would appear to follow that the vast majority of the followers of the Hindu religion have imperilled their salvation and have incurred the gravest penalties both in this world and the next. It is sufficient, I think, to state the case in this way to show that the *Garbadhan* ceremony is only regarded as necessary to salvation by an infinitesimal minority, if by any. I say 'if by any' because, as I have said before, it is clear that no one visits, or seeks to visit, the omission to perform this ceremony with any pains or penalties of any sort or kind, or even with that disapproval and shunning of companionship by which the religious in all countries mark their abhorrence of sins which can only be dealt with by a higher than any earthly authority. But what real ground has any one for maintaining that the performance of this ceremony on this particular occasion is essential? So far as I can see, the doctrine rests on one text, and one text only, which equally competent scholars to those who oppose the Bill interpret in an entirely different way. They apply, that is, the word 'first' to the words 'auspicious day,' not to the word 'occurrence.' I am not a Sanskrit scholar, but yet I will venture to choose between those two renderings. It is an accepted rule that, in interpreting a document or a series of documents, one must consider the whole not a part. Now, the translation favoured by the opponents of the Bill leaves this text entirely isolated and opposed to a great body of other texts which prescribe a later period as the proper one for the consummation of marriage and emphasize the evils of too early maternity. But the translation favoured by those scholars who support the Bill entirely reconciles these apparent contradictions and leaves the precepts of the Hindu religion regarding this sacrament free from ambiguity and far removed from that position of antagonism to the best interests of the people, moral and physical, which the opponents of this Bill would maintain and enforce. I therefore adopt that translation without doubt or hesitation and support the Bill with an entire confidence that it will in no way injure or interfere with the religious feeling and practices which are as dear to our Hindu fellow-subjects as ours are to us. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that in arriving at this conclusion, I am supported by the opinions of those two great and enlightened Princes the Maharajhas of Travancore and of Jeypore. They are admitted by entirely orthodox adherents of the Hindu religion. Their countrymen may without doubt or hesitation accept their assurance that this Bill does no violence to the dictates of their common faith.

As to the necessity of the Bill, it is no answer to say that outrages upon immature girls are uncommon. However uncommon they may be, the law should deal with them when and where they occur. Not a few cases have been cited which have come under the observation of competent medical men. The lady doctors who some time ago addressed a petition to Your Excellency on this painful subject—a petition which found its way into the newspapers and has been published throughout the length and breadth of India—cited some fourteen truly terrible cases of which they had personal knowledge. Now, lady doctors are of but recent advent to India. They are a mere drop in the ocean among the 250 millions, or more, of people who inhabit this country. If in the course of the short experience of these few competent observers so many as fourteen cases have come to light, how many hundreds—nay, thousands—must not have occurred far from the light, in the privacy of the zenana, in the secrecy of Hindu family life? I fear that these cases are not uncommon, but the contrary. As that ornament of the Madras Bar, Mr. Subramani Iyer, says 'it is significant that the existence of the vicious practice so severely and so justly condemned by medical authorities is not denied, except in a half-hearted way.' I wish it could with truth be said that the Bill is not necessary; but it cannot be. Why, my Lord, it appears from the *Englishman* newspaper of yesterday that a most barbarous case of this kind, in which the accused person is a Mussalman and the facts seem to be clearly established, is, at this moment under the consideration of the High Court.

As to the efficacy of the law as it will stand as amended, I think it is extremely probable that very few cases will be brought forward under it. It is not, in fact, at all desirable that cases of this kind should often come before the Courts. I concur with the opponents of the Bill that the unfortunate child-wife will, in such cases, be at least as great a sufferer as the husband to whom she has yielded or who has taken advantage of his position to injure her against her will. I can also understand and sympathise with the feeling that even the institution, to say nothing of the successful prosecution, of such a case will be destructive of the honour and comfort of the families it affects. But the Select Committee have taken such steps as seemed to them feasible to prevent the trial of such cases by incompetent and inexperinced persons, and to prohibit enquiries into them by the lower grades of the police—a class of public servants to which scant justice is sometimes, I think, done, and which is unfortunately the object of more suspicion than it seems to me always to deserve. I trust that these safeguards will be effective, and that the magistracy will carefully weigh the responsibilities which lie upon them in cases of so delicate a nature as those arising under this law, so that in the working of the law there may be no occasion for offence or complaint. The fewer cases there are, the better I shall be pleased. But it does not follow that because the cases are few the law will be ineffective. It might almost as well be argued that, because murders are happily few, the law making murder a punishable offence is not required. I am quite unable to concur with my hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter that 'the effects of legislation are neautralised when it is opposed to the opinion of those on whom it has to be enforced.' If my hon'ble colleague's views were correct, dacoity would be rampant and burglars the masters of the situation. The efficacy of the law depends on the way in which it is enforced in some cases, but in many others on the way in which people know that it will be enforced, if need be. This law will in my belief be one of the latter class. There can be no fear now that its existence will not be generally known, and the very fact of its existence will tend to impress the necessity of caution both on husbands who may be inclined to make an improperly early use of their rights and on that far more blame-worthy class, the people who put husbands and girl-wives into situations of difficulty and temptation. It is admitted that the other members of families, especially the women, and especially in Bengal, are in the habit of allowing husbands and girl-wives to associate far more closely than is at all wise or even fair. It will be well that such persons should understand that the abettors of crime are punishable as well as the actual perpetrators of crime.

My Lord, I should not have ventured to occupy the time of the Council to-day by speaking on this Bill but for the fact that, besides members of the Executive Government, I am still the only non-official Native only English member of the Select Committee. As occupying that position, it seemed to me that to give a silent vote would be disrespectful to the great body of my fellow-subjects whom the Bill affects. I earnestly hope that, distasteful though the Bill may now be to some of them, they will all in time come to recognize it as a proof of the wisdom and benevolence of the Government, as assisting their leaders in setting before the masses a still purer moral standard than that which some now recognize and follow, and as promoting the physical improvement of the generations which are yet to come.

The Speech of the Hon'ble Raja Udai Pertab Singh of Bhinga was as follows:—

My Lord,—I wish to say a few words in support of this Bill. As far as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are concerned, the Hindus are not particular at all about the performance of the Garbadhan ceremony, nor is any objection raised by their caste people if they choose to marry their daughters after their attainment of the age of puberty. Our Shastras do not allow the Sudras to perform rites like Garbhadhan prescribed in the Sutras, and the Brahmins who assist them in the performance of such rites are called 'Sudrayachi' or 'beggars supported by the Sudras,' and the Shastras strictly enjoin that they should be punished with excommunication. Those rites are intended only for the twice-born—namely, the Brahmins, Kesatriyas and Vaisyas. They, having to undergo before marriage the ceremony of Upanayana or the investiture with the sacred thread, do not think the observance of Garbhadhan so essential. Hence, perhaps, arises the laxity in the practice.

Persons of high family, as a rule, seldom marry their daughters below the age of fourteen. Search for suitable husbands and the demand of large dowries stand in the way of early marriages. It has, therefore, become customary among the Kshatriyas or Rajputs that as soon as a girl is married she leaves her farther's house for that of her husband; and that is one of the chief reasons, I believe, which actuated the Princes and Nobles of Rajputana to pass at a meeting a resolution to the effect that they should not marry their daughters below the age of fourteen and their sons below that of eighteen.

In my part of the country, girls rarely, if ever, attain the age of puberty before the completion of their twelfth year. But, when menstruation takes place earlier, it is generally brought on by objectionable means

That there is a demand for sexual intercourse with children, and that consequently it is thought necessary to have recourse to an abominable and unnatural process in order to bring about the desired results cannot be denied. Prostitutes ask for, and men willingly pay, very high prices for cohabitation with girls of immature age. Such cohabitation is known upcountry by a particular name which, however, escapes my memory. The prostitutes on such occasions are presented not only with large sums of money, but with jewels, dress and other valuable articles as well. When men undergo troubles and expenses to such an extent to satisfy their lust how can one expect that they will restrain their desires when the above qualifications are found in girls lawfully married to them? That such an unnatural desire exists in men of this country is to be attributed greatly to the present state of society and to the influence of the works of the Hindu and Muhammadan poets of the degenerate period. Such works are, no doubt, the outcome of the past misrule and anarchy, when unbridled sensuality was the order of the day. In Hindi alone there are at least one hundred treatises on illicit love called Nayakabhed, and all of them abound in the loathsome descriptions of the pleasures of cohabitation with girls of tender years. Such being the case the sooner a stop is put to these gross outrages on humanity the better for the country. In the words of Vedavyyas, 'Paropkur,' or doing good to others is the fundamental principle of our religion: and the ancient bard Valmiki, in his Ramayana, makes one of our greatest sages, Viswa Mitra, go so far as to lay it down that a ruler may perform acts in contravention of the express forms of religion when the protection of his subjects and the interests of humanity render the same necessary.

At the same time I submit some safeguards are very necessary. Parda system being strictly observed in the Provinces of Oudh and North-West, a Hindu or Mussalman lady of family cannot even converse with an outsider. Therefore appearance before the Magistrate, exposure by the pleaders, and the examination by the male doctors will be viewed with horror and lead to deplorable consequences.

THE sculptor's profession is generally considered to be not a very lucrative one—at least when it is compared with that of the fashionable portrait-painter. Sir Edgar Boehm's experience, however, according to the writer of the interesting memoir in "Blackwood," certainly did not confirm these views. He occasionally, we are told, indulged in the pet grumble of the successful man, that the "prohibitive prices" by which he tried to fence himself in from urgent sitters proved no defence. "People crowd to me now because my prices are prohibitive," he said; and he found it more difficult than ever, he declared some few months ago to gain time for modelling faces whose only claim was that they interested him.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilino" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilino," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTES FROM RAJPUTANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, MARCH 24.

REPORTS have come from many parts of Rajputana of wind-storms and rain having done considerable damage to the grain crops, which are partly cut, and to the fruit trees in blossom. It has been a very hard year for the poor farmers in Western Rajputana. To begin with, the rainfall was insufficient and not well distributed; after the rains cleared off the locusts appeared here and there; and in the cold weather, when the grain crop was promising so well, a cold withering wind came and blighted much of it. And as if that were not enough, as if there were still too much left to the poor ryot when he was stretching out his hand to garner the precious wheat, this cruel rain has come and ruthlessly robbed him of part. Taking it altogether, this year cannot fail to have deepened the growing belief in the minds of the poor cultivators that the British Raj has somehow lost the favour of Providence—a dangerous belief, and much more widespread than we self-satisfied English are aware of. Till better times come a lenient policy would be a wise one in every respect. Better a broad area of cultivation under a slightly reduced rental than a decreasing one under the normal rent.

The hill-country of Mhairwarra in particular is in a very distressful state. There the water-level has for years been steadily decreasing, and now it is lower than ever. Mr. Leslie-Saunders' well-meant forestry has been a hardship to the farmers, for to them it has only been greatly curtailed grazing-ground with a consequent and proportionate decrease in supply of manure. Our schemes generally are very excellent, but somehow not very common-sensible.

Our Commissioner, who is an uncommonly shrewd man and courageous, has at last risen in wrath against his precious Municipality and swept it clean away—I should rather say has asked the Chief Commissioner to hang it up for a season. The Chief Commissioner is in all respects—as befits his more onerous post—more moderate and the Municipality will, I understand, have a further trial.

A NEW GUJERATI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

MR. NANABHAI R. RANINA has announced his intention to publish a Gujerati-English Dictionary. The prospectus is couched in modest terms, but judging from the specimen pages which he has issued, the work, in its scope and design, will be the first of its kind in the Gujerati language. It is to be carried out on an elaborate and comprehensive plan. The author's aim is to compile a dictionary that will simply give the barest meanings of words, but will include a large collection of idioms, phrases, and fables, illustrative of the modes of thought, and the social and religious traditions of those whose mother-tongue is Gujerati. English equivalents are given, wherever they could be found for vernacular idioms, which are also occasionally illustrated by apt quotations from Gujerati poets. It may be taken as a test of the value of the work undertaken by Mr. Ranina, that a glance through his seventy-five specimen pages can give any reader a fund of information both useful and interesting. Mr. Ranina is particularly well-fitted for the difficult task he has set before himself. He has for years past been engaged with his colleague, Mr. Ardasheer Framjee Moos, in compiling an English-Gujerati dictionary, which is being issued in parts, and which is now very near completion, and in his endeavour to make it as complete and copious as possible he had to consult various dictionaries and books of reference, as well as make a careful study of the vernacular literature. In the course of his labours, he went on making a collection of colloquial terms, phrases, and idioms peculiar to both the Hindu and Parsee society. The collection is the fruit of many years of hard and patient work, and with such illustrative and explanatory notes as he has given in the specimen before us, it will form, perhaps, the most interesting part of the work. It has often been observed that nothing affords so true and genuine index to the inner life and the thoughts of a people as the homely sayings and proverbs which are current among them, and we are promised that the dictionary will include a large collection of these. A few examples, selected almost at random, may be given here. It is supposed to be a characteristic of the natives of India to be deeply grateful to their benefactors. At all events, they have a very forcible way of expressing gratitude. One often hears a native saying of the person to whom he is under some deep obligation, "Even if I were to make shoes of my skin for him to wear, it will not be a sufficient return for the good he has done me." It is well-known that the native is wedded to custom and tradition, and shrinks from doing anything that does not conform to the established usages of his own world. This sentiment is expressed in a phrase which enjoins,—"Eat to please yourself; but dress to please the world." Whatever may be the ebullitions of a few ardent enthusiasts among native politicians and journalists, the deep and abiding sense of peace and security pervading the masses, as the result of British rule, has found expression in a variety of sayings. The one given by Mr. Ranina has a peculiar way of expressing the popular sense of the *Pax Britannica*—"now no one can even ask how many teeth you have in your mouth." The term for death is a very common appurvance in Hindoo and Parsee families. It means pain, trouble, and affliction, and, as Mr. Ranina observes, it is used by women whilst drawing the hands over the head of a person in token of taking over all his misfortunes to themselves. This may be taken as illustrative of the very inferior, and almost abject, social position occupied by Indian women in comparison to their lords and masters. *Ma* is a familiar vocative in addressing a female. The husband never addresses his wife by her name. When he wants to call out to her he either uses this term or employs an amusing periphrasis, such as "O Kikla's mother, do you hear!" Among all nations many sayings have been founded upon an observation of the ways of inferior animals. "All is grist that comes to his mill" finds a parallel in the saying, "It means that the only thing the camel abstains from is the swallowwort, and the only thing the goat abstains from is sorus." This reminds the writer of what Mark Twain has written of camels. "They are not particular about their diet. They would eat a tombstone, if they could bite it." It is observed of Dr. Johnson that he imported his strong Tory prejudices even in his dictionary, and Mr. Ranina can not be said to be in bad company, if he gives, just once in a way or so, his own opinions about things. In describing the origin of the word *Kabutri*, a village dancing girl, Mr. Ranina is so called in ridicule of her style of dancing in the course of which she draws up the end of her skirt like a fantail pigeon. Her style is, however, natural and graceful, which is more than can be said of the generally ugly contortions of the artificially taught nautch women of towns." Mr. Ranina's explanation of the term "Fire-worshipper" can not leave the reader in much doubt as to the author's own religion. He says, with quite natural cuergy of expression, that "fire-worshipper" is "an opprobrious epithet applied by the Mahomedan and other bigots to the Zoroastrians or ancient Persians, who do not worship fire, but regard that element as the visible and glorious symbol of an invisible Deity." The author is very careful and exhaustive in his explanation of the meanings of even ordinary words. The Gujerati word which means to descend has its various uses explained in thirty-four different phrases, and the author gives so many as thirty-seven phrases in which the ear forms the central idea.

The above illustrations will convey some idea of the magnitude and comprehensiveness of the work. It is admirably conceived, and if carried forward to completion in the way it is conceived, it will be a *magnum opus* which will long live as a worthy monument of Mr. Ranina's industry and scholarship. While the neglect of the vernaculars is a matter of general complaint, the proposed Gujerati-English Dictionary ought to be a valuable aid and incentive to the study and development of the Gujerati language. It is estimated that the complete work will occupy about 1,600 pages, and the price fixed for it is Rs. 15 only.

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—103 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood; 35 bales brownpaper, Bitchio Stuart and Co; 25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co 50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Drummond s—100 packages carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.

Nubia s—53 cases rum, and 23 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—101 cases candles, M Abdoola; 10 barrels spindle oil, M S Kheswalla; 50 cases stout, qDhuneeboy Cowasjee.

Kir y Hall s—4 casks carriage lamps, H Lookmanji.

Nubia s—4 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—215 packages provisions, Treacher and Co.

Kolpino s—20 casks ammunition, Ewart Latham and Co; 68 cases wine and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co; 40 cases port, Eduljee Bazonjee; 100 cases beer and 40 cases casks stout, Lyon and Co; 25 barrels safety fuse, A H Essoofbhoy; 101 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Sandfield s—10 cases angostura vitter, A N and C Service Co-operative Society.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kaugra s—1 Hogshead brandy, M Russoo and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rosetta s—1 Hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifel s,—20 bales straw boards, K Lookmanjee; 15 bales straw boards, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 8 cases anniline dye, E Abdoola; 170 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy; 15 cases perfumed spirit, S R Shoolka.

Imperatrix s,—1 Hogshead rectified spirit, Manockjee Pestonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s,—10 casks chemicals, Cowasjee Jamsetjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s,—1 case silver watches, P Ruttonjee; 15 cases writing papers, F A Davar and Sons.

Maria Teresa s,—225 casks alizarine dye, Ernsthausen and Co; 5 bales papers, F A Davar and Sons.

FROM BATOUM.

Castle Eden s,—10,000 cases kerosine oil, N Khairaz and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Paul Revere s,—5,000 cases kerosine oil, V Ebram and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TARAGHEN AND Co., Bombay

PRESENTATION TO THE HON. MR. N. N. WADIA.

THE students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute presented an address yesterday afternoon to the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia on the eve of his departure to England.

The address was as follows:—

To the Honourable Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Manager, the Manockjee Petit Manufactaring Co., Ld.

Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure for Europe we have been requested by the Superintendents, Clerks and Jobbers of the Manockjee Petit and Dinshaw Petit Mills to wait upon you as they cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing a few words of Farewell and God-speed. In bidding you the same we feel very sorry for the separation for the time being. We all admire the high ability you have shown in the management of these extensive Mills, which has materially tended to make them profitable to our Masters and beneficial to us. We were highly delighted to see that your ability has also been appreciated by the Government of India who were pleased to confer on you that coveted distinction of C.I.E., which was followed by your being appointed by the Government of Bombay a Member of the Legislative Council. During the tenure of your office for the last seventeen years as Manager, you have shown us great kindness and regard without any discrimination whatever

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26.

WITH only three business days since the date of our last report, owing to native holidays; and with the Banks and Offices generally closing from this evening till next Tuesday for Good Friday and Easter, we have little to chronicle in these columns. Cotton has been dull throughout, very few fresh purchases having been made for export, and fewer by the Mills, while prices have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per candy. There has been considerably less doing in Wheat and Seeds, free supplies of which are now arriving; but the tone of both markets has been steady. Exchange has been weak and declining on the whole, and though the tone has been firm to-day our closing rates are 3-12d. lower than those which ruled last Friday evening. Government Paper has advanced ¼ to 5-16 per cent. in Fours, Freights have been firm and advancing, and close steady, with more tonnage offering at the enhanced rates. Business in Imports has been restricted by the *Holi* holidays; but previous prices are well maintained, all round.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week did not, as at the end of the previous one, show some increase, the comparatively small decrease of some 5¼ lakhs disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday indicated the continued state of ease in the Money Market at a time when we are approaching the busiest part of the Export season, and when, in addition to increased arrivals of the principal export staple, large supplies of wheat and linseed of the new crop are coming to market. Indeed, the retention of the Bank's minimum rate at the low level of 5 per cent. towards the end of March points to a quite unusual abundance of Money for the time of year: and the present position would seem to justify the expectation that we may pass through what is ordinarily a time of monetary stringency with rates of accommodation not enhanced by more, say, than two per cent. above their present level. The figures given in the Return showed the material diminution of over 11¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, though only a slight increase in loans; but on the other hand, Bills Discounted had diminished by nearly 16¾ lakhs, the net increase in the trade demand having been less than 1½ lakhs, the Cash Balance having been reduced principally by Government withdrawals. No change was made in rates this afternoon, and the Bank's minimum remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed last Saturday for a Parsee holiday, and the market re-opened on Monday with an easy feeling at Friday's closing quotations; but Calcutta rates coming 1-16d. below ours, a decline to the same extent took place here, and the market closed quiet thereat. A considerable business in three months' sight Credits, at a fraction above Is. 5 7-16d. for near delivery took place; and some Bank Telegraphic at Is. 5¼d. and Is. 5 5-16d. for forward transfer was done; but the latter rates could not be obtained in the afternoon. On Tuesday the Banks were closed again for the native Holi holiday; and the market reopened yesterday with an easy feeling at ½d. below Monday's closing rates, little further change taking place during the day, and the feeling being quiet at the close. A fair business was done in Merchants' Bills at Is. 5 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at a fraction lower; and some ready Telegraphic was sold at Is. 5 1-16d., and a shade higher for future transfer; some Demand having also been done for May delivery and onwards at Is. 5¾d. This morning the market opened firm at a slight advance on yesterday evening's quotations and rates remained unchanged throughout the day, closing firm as undernoted. A large business was done in Credits, at Is. 5 5-16d. up to the end of April, and some business for June transpired at Is. 5¾d.; a good amount of Bank Telegraphic, for present transfer, was also done, at Is. 5 1-16d.

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 5 3-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	Is. 5 1-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 5 3-16d.
Do. 4 months' sight	Is. 5¼d.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 5 5-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 5 5-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 5 7-16d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	Is. 5 11-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 5 15-32d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1-32¼
Do. 6 months' sight	1-33¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market re-opened on Monday strong and advancing, and as high as 105¼ was touched for Fours for the next settlement, a considerable business having been done at 104⅞ to 105. On the whole, an advance of ¼ per cent. both for Money and Account was established on Friday's final rates, and the market closed firm at 104 15-16 for cash and the coming account, and 104 11-16 for May. On re-opening yesterday after Tuesday's holiday the market was firm at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours on Monday's final rates. A fair business was done for the coming settlement at 104¾, and subsequently at 105; and the market closed quiet but steady at 105 for cash and the near account and 104¾ for May. The market has been strong again to-day, and some further rise in rates for Four per cents has taken place. Business was done for the near settlement at 105, and afterwards at 105 1-16; and, at closing, the feeling was firm at 105 1-16 to ¼ for Money, and the near Account, and 104 13-16 for May. 107½ to ¼ has remained the nominal price of 4¼ per cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ⅝ per cent. higher at 105⅞. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 100¼.

SHARES.—This market has been virtually closed for native holidays since the date of our last report, and quotations may be taken as they were on last Friday evening.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Holidays have considerably interfered with business in the market for *Grey Goods* during the past week; but rates have been well supported, and both buyers and sellers have been open to deal at current rates. In *Bleached Goods*, low and medium qualities of *Jaconets*, *Nainsooks*, *Mulls*, and *Shirtings* have done well, but no further improvement in rates has taken place. Supplies of the above-mentioned descriptions have become very small. *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* have been in but slight demand. For *Local Goods* there has been a very poor enquiry, though rates are nominally the same as before. Zanzibar descriptions are out of demand. The clearances of *Imported Goods* since last Friday have been 2,200 packages; and those of *Local Goods* about 900 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported Twist* on the bases of previous rates, the tone of the market having been quiet. China buyers of *Local Spinnings* have made moderate purchases at slightly better rates for 20s. Superior makes of 16s. have also attracted some attention. The Sales since last Friday have amounted to about 1,500 bales.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* in quiet markets, and with no quotable change in rates. *Iron* has also been in the same position.

COALS have been dull and declining. A sale of 2,500 tons of Cory Merthyr Cardiff ex Belagio (s) on the water has been reported at Rs. 15½ per ton; and a cargo of Davison's West Hartley for April-May shipment has found buyers at Rs. 13½ per ton; and there have since been sellers of Powell's and Davison's for April-May shipment, at Rs. 15½ and Rs. 13½ per ton, respectively, these being our closing quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been something doing in this staple from day to day the holidays notwithstanding; but the tone of the market has been uniformly dull in sympathy with the news from Liverpool and New York and in view of the free supplies coming to market here; and demand both from exporters and local spinners has been very slack, resulting in a small business in the aggregate. A decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices, all round, was established at the close of last week, and on Monday again, and yesterday, a further reduction to about the same extent was made, the market closing this evening dull with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 5 reported lower than they ruled last Friday evening. The purchases for export sum up about 2,500 bales, consisting mainly of Bengals and Oomra varieties; those for account of the Mills having been about 1,000 bales less, made up principally of Mows and Oomras.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 72,500 bales, compared with 92,500 bales received in the previous week, and 70,500 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year. The excess in this season's Receipts as against those for 1890 at the same time has become reduced to 63,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 167 =	3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 155 =	3 17-32d.
Do. Good	„ 147 =	3 11-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 182 =	4 3-32d.
Do. Good do	„ 174 =	3 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 167 =	3 25-32d.
Do. Good	„ 160 =	3 3-32d.
Broach, Fine (March)	„ 205 =	4 9-16d.
Do. Good do	„ 196 =	4 3-8d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 167 =	3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 160 =	3 5-8d.
Do. Good	„ 156 =	3 17-32d.
Dholleras, Fine (April-May)	„ 194 =	4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good „	„ 184 =	4¼d.
Do. Good „	„ 176 =	4d.
B. G. Dharwar Good (April)	„ 182 =	4 5-32d.
Western Good (May)	„ 176 =	4d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	247,000	308,700
Hingughat	20,000	25,800
Berar	240,500	273,000
Khandeish	274,500	217,000
Barsee and Nugger	65,500	77,000
Sind and Persian	15,000	32,000
Broach	92,500	111,500
Dhollera	93,000	65,500
	1,048,000	1,111,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For 6 Days	72,591	70,225	92,939
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	892,593	818,976	842,039
Clearances to United Kingdom and Continent.			
For 6 Days	35,438	68,114	53,096
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	340,700	514,464	516,218
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For 6 Days	482	1,344	793
From 1st Jan. to 25th March	31,310	18,549	9,596

WHEAT.—A large business continued to be done in this staple to the close of last week, but without any further change in prices; but on the reopening of the Market on Monday demand for export was much less than it had been, but the tone was still steady, and rates unaltered, the same state of things continuing on the following day and thereafter though yesterday there was some movement in prices, *Delhi* having advanced one anna per cwt. while *Hard Yellow* receded, 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. We quote:—

White Possy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-15-0	per cwt.
Do: 85 „	„ 4-14-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-12-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-2-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-9-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-14-0	„

SEEDS with the exception of last Saturday, when there was a large business passing, transactions in this market have been open only moderate scale; but prices have advanced much, and the tone of the market has been steady. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-4-6	to Rs. 6-9-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gurzeras Yellow	„ 7-10-0	to „ 7-11-0	„
Do. Cawapore do.	„ 7-4-0	„ „ 7-6-0	„
Do. do. Red	„ 6-6-0	„ „ 6-7-0	„

other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. cwt.	1890. cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for six Days	216,642	65,646	89,785
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th March	1,575,947	927,634	1,188,246
Linseed for six Days	223,611	109,389	66,180
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th March	1,396,957	561,240	495,479
Rapeseed for six Days	58,933	51,721	13,700
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th March	305,824	315,914	137,338
Gingelly seed for six Days	38,637	26,980	15,513
Do. from 1st Jan. to 25th March	783,837	469,308	492,534

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	88,811	63,596	209,127
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	1,308,329	777,357	1,707,560
Linseed for 6 days	18,895	100,170	66,103
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	760,756	381,386	501,945
Rapeseed for 6 days	.....	57,697	6,227
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	210,648	215,374	357,179
Gingelly seed for 6 days	36,933	18,077	3,535
Do. from 1st January to 25th March	456,995	450,832	413,078

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	933
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	289
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	33½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,380	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	16½
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	16½
Silver Shares	..	..	..	..	10½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 14-1
Carolus	„ nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ nom.
Bar Silver, 17½ bottomness	„ 106-8-6
Gold Leaf	„ 22-3
Bar Gold, 10 ozs. English, 100 touch	„ 22-6-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-3-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-5
Pekin do	„ 22

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105 1-16 to ½
Four-and-a-half per cent	107½ to ⅝
Municipal 3 per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	100¼

EXCHANGE

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		Is. 5 3-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		Is. 5 1-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		Is. 5 3-16d.
Do. do.	4	Do. do	Is. 5¼d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do	Is. 5 5-16d.
Do. Credit	3	Do. do	Is. 5 5-16d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do	Is. 5 7-16d.
Do. Documents	3	Do. do	Is. 5 11-32d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do	Is. 5 15-32d.
Francs	3	Do. do	1-32¼
Do.	6	Do. do	1-33¼
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	30 days	do	99½
Madras	At sight	do	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do	100⅞ 1-16
China	60 days	do	217

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 21.

Ryan, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Khundalla.

MARCH 23.

Thornhill, Capt, Bengal, Staff Corps, off furlough, from England.

MARCH 25.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave, from Poona.
Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, off duty, from Poona.
Ford, Lieut, Bo, R H A, from Kirkee.

MARCH 26.

Thorp, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Peshawur.
Hamilton, Capt, Ms 7th Hussars, on leave, from Wellington.
Corhead, Lt, Bengal, R A, for embarkation, from Cawnpore.
Howley, Lt, Bengal, Linloln Regt, for embarkation, from Cownpore.
Cullman, Capt, Bengal, R Irish Regt, for embarkation, from Lucknow.
Morris, Lt, Bengal R Irish Regt, for embarkation, from Lucknow.
Howard, Surgn, Bengal Medical staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Ferguson, Surgn, Bengal, Medical staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 22.

Money, Col, Bengal, 2nd Punjab, cal, to join to Cawnpore.
O'Gorman, Major, Bengal, 2nd Lincolnshire, to join, to Cawnpore.
Bickford, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Karachi.

MARCH 23.

Thornhill, Capt, Bengal, Staff, Corps, to join, to N W Provinces.

MARCH 25.

Adam, Brig genl, Bo, army staff, off leave, to Poona.

MARCH 26.

Perry, Lt, Ms, 23rd W L I, to join, to Belgaum.
Johnson, Lt, Ms 13th M I, from leave, to Bangalore.
Firth, 2nd Lt, 3rd Ms I, to join, to Madras.
Bell, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Fairholme, Capt, Ms R A, on duty, to St Thos Mount.
Rooke, 2nd Lt Bengal R E, on duty, to Umballa.
Grant, Lt, Bengal R E, on duty, to Jhansi.
Rice, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Suffolk Regt, on duty, to Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 27th March, 1891.

1. There will be Gun Drill for No. 2 Battery at Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 5-45 p.m.

2. There will be Class firing on the Colaba rifle range to-day at 4 p. m. and to-morrow at 3 p. m. Members who have not finished their class firing should attend and do so on one of these two days.

3. Members who have finished their class firing are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 27th March, 1891.

1. The Rifle ranges at Coorla will be available for Class firing until the 31st instant inclusive, but not after that date.

2. Members who have completed their Class firing and do not intend to take part in the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prizes are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain J. Kenny, from 31st instant to the 30th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

CONTENTS:—

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 TELEGRAMS.
5-6-7-8-9-10 MILITARY NEWS.—Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill—Another Hari-Maiti Case.
11-12-13-14 Indian Factories Act, 1881, Amendment Bill.
15 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Census of Berar 1891—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Arrival of H. M.'s Troopship Malabar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FOUNDERING OF THE UTOPIA.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The enquiry by the Marine Court at Gibraltar into the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Utopia and H. M. S. Rodney, has resulted in the Court finding that the captain of the Utopia committed a grave error of judgment. It has, however, been decided that no further action shall be taken against him.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Grasse yesterday and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the inhabitants and visitors, many thousands assembling in the streets to welcome her. The whole of the route through which her Majesty passed was lined by French troops.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 25.

His Excellency the Governor to-day summoned a meeting of the House of Assembly for the purpose of hearing the Royal assent read to some Bill which had passed through Parliament, but the majority of the members refused to attend, this action being intended as a protest against the harsh treatment of the Colony by the Imperial Government in the matter of the Fisheries dispute with France. The Speaker, and other members who attended the House were hissed by their dissenting colleagues.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 26.

Persistent ill luck attends the second heat in the Guzerat Cup Competition, and it has not yet been run off. To-day we turned out a lot of pigs from the Saroda jungles. Several good boar were among the number. We beat Amlialat and Chitrassa again to-morrow.

THE LATE FIRE AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MARCH 26.

The police estimate the damage by fire on Monday to be three lakhs.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT BHOWNUGGER.

Prizes were distributed to the girls of the schools superintended by Miss Brooks on Tuesday by the Political Agent. H. H. the Maharaja was present. This evening there was a garden party at Motibaug, to meet the Political Agent. The palace grounds were beautifully illuminated. The Political Agent goes to Palitana to-night.

OPPONENTS TO SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 26.

Your telegram about the proposed meeting of the opponents to the Age Bill is misleading. No hand-bills were issued when the telegram was sent. They have been issued to-day, inviting the people to appeal to the Secretary of State and the Parliament constitutionally. The meeting has been advertised for Sunday evening.

A NATIVE DRAMA.

The performance of the Mrichakatik, a Sanskrit drama, by the Deccan College students will take place on Saturday night, the 28th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Rio Grande left Aden for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 10 a. m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
Bar Silver	44⅛.

A NEW RAILWAY STATION FOR COLABA.

For some time past the officials of the B. B. and C. I. and passengers by that line have found that the Colaba Station was inadequate for the amount of traffic carried on at that point. The want of accommodation for the storing of trains at present necessitates that the carriages shall be brought down from Grant Road Station before they can commence upon a journey from Colaba, and this of course is a waste of both materials and time. Besides that great inconvenience, traffic is often delayed at Colaba owing to the want of platform accommodation for the loading and unloading of passenger, trains frequently having to wait outside the station until it is vacated by the outcoming carriages. The Company has at length determined to put a period to this state of affairs by constructing a new station of adequate dimensions for the traffic and lay down sidings for the storing of carriages. The new building is to be about 140 feet long, and will be what is known as an end station with three platforms which will provide accommodation for five trains at one time. It will be built of iron principally, and though a modest little building it will be as pretty and neat as those that stud the sea face from Colaba to Grant Road. The site will be about 300 feet to the west of the old building and run parallel with Wodehouse Road, commencing at the cross lane some two thousand feet below the Wodehouse Overbridge. This site will have advantage over the present station, inasmuch as it will be easy of access from Wodehouse Road and Colaba Causeway Road. A network of railway lines will have to be laid down which will occupy the whole of the vacant piece of land now used for residential tents. The old station will be considerably extended and used for the storing of carriages. Government has sanctioned the work which will be commenced with in May and is timed to be completed about next January. It will be carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,96,166.

LOST LUGGAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Exactly three weeks ago I despatched a portmanteau from Calcutta for transit to Bombay by rail (East Indian and G. I. P. Railways).

On enquiry from the railway officials here I learn that the package has not yet arrived, and that the period usually occupied in transit of packages so sent is *one month*.

If that is so, then it doesn't say much for the railway administration, and it would probably be more expeditious to send one's belongings across the country by bullock-gharry.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 26. TRAVELLER.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 21 was 504, giving a death-rate of 30·81 per annum per thousand as against 34·58 the corresponding period of last year, and 23·24 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 145 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 55, phthisis; 23 measles; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 98, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 24, stillborn; 38, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 10, Lingaet, 2; Brahmin, 13; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu outcaste, 45; Mussulman, 130; Parsee 14; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 9; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 280 as against 336, the corresponding period of last year, and 281 the average over the past five years.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Fancy dress balls, fantastic bazaars, rinking masquerades, and such pretty fooling, varied by the really serious business of presentations at Buckingham Palace, and prize horse show parades at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, have been the order of the week. As usual when the Queen favours London with her presence, through the courtesy of the meteorological office or of the "Fates," the weather has been queenly. Fresh spring breezes, perfumed with the fragrance of early jonquils and violets, have swept away the memory of January snows and February fogs, and life, seen no longer through smoked glasses, seems bright enough to be worth living. The Queen's drawing-room on Wednesday—the first of the series of royal beauty shows this year—was very fully attended, nearly 250 ladies having paraded before her Majesty to receive the royal smile, the royal bow, or the royal kiss according to their merits; or rather, according to their precedence, not in the annals of the recording angel (though these also are considered) as in the pages of Burke and Debrett. The dresses in the general opinion were more than usually gorgeous, as well as strikingly contrasted; the novelty being in the combination of two or three colours and materials artistically chosen so as not to kill, but to enhance each other's beauty. Fur or feather bordering the trains gave a pleasant effect of warmth with which in these early days of spring we can hardly dispense. Her Majesty's dress was made with a train and bodice of black broche velvet over a richly embroidered black satin skirt, the dulness being relieved by jet trimmings and by the brilliancy of her diamonds. H. R. H. the Princess of Wales wore a very successful combination of mossgreen velvet and gold and green brocade, softened with Brussels lace and war med by the soft rose lining and delicate pink plumes.

***

The Duchess of Connaught's salmon pink lined train of Japanese brocade bordered with sable and worn over an emerald green velvet petticoat was not so happy a contrast—the effect of the darker underskirt not being good. Princess Beatrice loves warm colors—loves them not wisely but too well for appearance sake, and her red velvet though very handsome in itself was too hot to be entirely becoming. The Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales had dresses and trains of white brocade trimmed with pearls and lined with faille, simple, graceful, and admirably made. The favorite dress worn by debutantaes was white silk, draped with chiffon and a train of glace silk with stripes, a novelty which has been introduced this season. A transparent train of amber satin and green chiffon or gauze in graduated stripes was a rather startling novelty worn by Viscountess Hood. The border was gold marguerites with centres of yellow topaz and the effect was wonderfully brilliant, if a little threatrical for daylight. Hepatica blue, a color with the rich depth of the sapphire, was very much worn with a lining of lighter blue in the train. Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale had a dress of pale blue satin, the train a deeper shade, edged with silver embroidery and silver ornamental edging. The Countess of Aberdeen's train of blue and amber shot brocade, edged with silver fry, and worn over a petticoat of blue and amber shot satin draped with old Brussels lace was very much admired. Another charming gown was Lady Lynden's—an underskirt of buttercup yellow, with a train and bodice of rich brown velvet. Lilac and vieux rose were also very favorite colors—in fact it would be difficult to say what tint was unrepresented. The fashion of wearing the train from the shoulders seems to have become more popular, though in a crush it undoubtedly has disadvantages—but what decorative garment is altogether convenient?

***

At the Agricultural Hall Horse Show, the Royal party was also favored with sunshine, so that her Majesty's first visit to the remote and unattractive N. E. district was made under the most favourable auspices, and Islington turned out in all its bravery to greet the Royal Visitors. There was considerable disappointment that the Queen did not indulge the Islingtonians with a sight of her smartest coach and her most spanking horses, for Islington loves show and splendour, and believes in Kings and Queens who wear their crowns and ermine habitually, for Islington is ignorant that, as Carlyle says:—

"Every noble crown is, and on earth will for ever be a crown of thorns."

After the Royal party had taken their seats, without the usual introductory salute from the band, which had to be dispensed with in compliment to the highly-strained nervous system of the horses, there was a parade of the prize-winners, which was almost as interesting a beauty show as that over which the Queen presided the day before at Buckingham Palace. The exhibition of thoroughbreds, in which section the Queen takes personal interest and contributes the prizes, was very encouraging, and the management of the whole was perfect—no hitch or difficulty occurring in spite of the numbers and the limited space. The ponies, especially a tiny creature called Good Friday, belonging to Mr. Walter Gilbey seemed to take the Queen's and the Empress Frederick's special fancy. When the various classes of horses had paraded before the Royal party, the Queen presented the champion prizes to the Earl of Londesborough and Mr. Tennant, afterwards returning to Burmingham.

***

A delightful peep into futurity, as imagined by Lord Lytton in "The Coming Race," can be enjoyed by anyone adventurous enough to travel underground, not by "rail" but rail, to the Albert Hall, where a fantastic bazaar for the benefit of the West End Hospital is being held for three days. So fascinating was the glimpse of life presented at the private view, that it was a trial and a grievance to come back to a world where the people speak only intelligible English, where the elephants wear no wings, and where men are strong and women down-trodden. Oh the pity of it! that somebody does not invent an elixir vital to prolong our days until the world is remodelled on the lines of the Coming Race—when woman with a big W shall attain her rights, and man with a little M shall be made to keep his place.

***

H. R. H. Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg opened the bazaar yesterday in the presence of an immense crowd who had gathered to see the show and to aid the charity. Round the great arena fanciful Eastern booths have been erected and ladies dressed according to their notion of what is fitting apparel for "The Coming Race" sell at prices which if the coming race is not richly endowed will be found ruinous, various little fancy articles. The stall-holders have a language of their own which makes intercourse difficult except in the primitive form of using signs and tokens. Even in the tower of Babel however the science of exchange or barter was understood, in the same way the ladies of the "Coming Race" do not seem backward in learning the value of our currency. It is not easy to comprehend what is meant by "Iva's Von of Aurau" the name over one stall, translated as the Booth at which well-being is dispensed. Another has the sign of an ill-drawn goose and the title "The Oon of the Nak of Nax." The language cannot be called fascinating, but some of the stall-holders made up for the inharmonious sounds by the extra charm thrown into their voices and manners. The dresses were very quaint and pretty. The Coming Women in most cases adopted wings, some wore veils, some hats, and some college caps and gowns.

***

It had been made known that ladies who contributed a purse of not less than three guineas in aid of the funds should have the honor of presentation to H. R. H. the Prince Beatrice; consequently the sale of royal shakehands at three guineas a shake was a most profitable branch of the business. One cannot but admire the good nature of the Princess in giving away her smiles and greetings for the benefit of the institution, at the same time one must condemn the odious snobbery that in return of its three guineas would exact such a tax from the Princess.

***

Mrs. Garrett Anderson's evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords inquiring into the management of the Metropolitan Hospitals is interesting as showing how women are advancing in the medical profession. In reply to Lord Cathcart, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Dean of the Ladies' Medical School at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, stated that the ladies paid fees of £110 of which £70 went to the school and the rest to the Hospital. There were 107 students and the number had been increasing of late years. Last year's entries were the largest in number. There were 34 new students at the beginning of October. The Royal Free Hospital is the only one in England where women can study medicine, and the only medical ladies' school in England. The stage of obstruction has now really passed and the school is well organized. The medical profession is according to Dr. Anderson a lucrative one to ladies, and she has known of no real case of failure. The number of female practitioners is yearly increasing. Mrs. Anderson is in favour of special hospitals. I think it would be ruinous to medical education to abolish the out-patient department.

Another dead set is being made against Monaco. On this occasion, in the French Chamber, M. Ribot found it necessary to declare that France did not enjoy any protectorate over Monaco. The principality was independent, and for various reasons negotiations to secure the abolition of the gaming tables would be inopportune. It may here be mentioned that within the past few days an English visitor to Manaco succeeded in the almost unprecedented feat of breaking the bank. He won in succession fourteen maximum stakes, amounting in all to nearly £7,000, at *trente et quarente*. The player was immensely cheered by the surrounding gamblers when the croupiers were obliged to apply to the cashier for more funds to pay his demands.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

I want to say something in all seriousness about Mr. Atkinson, M.P., and his embryo Bill for "causing" the writers of editorial articles in newspapers to sign what they write, and publish their names with their articles; so that the public may know, in each case, how much or how little attention is due to each article. When the hon. gent. on Tuesday last, asked Mr. W. H. Smith to afford facilities for passing such a Bill, the First Lord of the Treasury declined to do so, on the ground that the Government would be unwilling to restrict the liberty of the Press which, with rare exceptions, is very far from being abused.

***

I have always been a strennous advocate of the anonymous in journalism, so far as leading articles are concerned; first, because I think that the editorial "we" is a better pronoun to conjure with than "I," which has somewhat of a "Sir Oracle" sound; and next because I hold that the anonymous journalist is less likely to be flattered or intimidated, influenced, "squared" or "got at" than the writer who appends his name to the article which he has composed. Finally, I defend the anonymous because, in many instances, the "leader" is not entirely the production of the writer The subject may have been suggested by the editor and the text of the essay may have been subject to considerable editorial alterations. There are, on the other hand, many journalists who suggest their own subjects and treat them in their own fashion.

***

It is not for me to enquire into the motives which have prompted Mr. Atkinson to promote a Bill which, on the face of it, seems to me preposterous. But I will tell him what would be one of the effects of his Bill becoming law. It would fill the House of Commons with men as clever as John Morley, to the exclusion from that august assembly of a crowd of place-hunters, jobbers, dullards, faddists, and "cranks." It is not my custom to brag; but I may be permitted to observe that I have been writing leading articles for forty years, that I have been repeatedly asked to be a candidate for a seat in Parliament, and that I have repeatedly declined the proffered honour simply because I never had any kind of ambition beyond that of trying to learn something fresh every day and doing my best to be a good citizen in a common-wealth, the Government of which—whether a Conservative or a Liberal administration be in power—I believe to be the best Government in the world.

***

But I have many esteemed colleagues who are not old and broken and indifferent, and who *are* ambitious. Take care, Mr. Akinson, M.P., and other hon. gents who may be of the Akinsonian opinion! Disgraced leading articles became the rule, the public would very soon discover who the really able and practical men were; and the jobbers, the dullards, the faddists, and the "cranks" would have to take a back seat—or no seat at all. There, I have said my say, and inflicted four dreary paragraphs on my readers. But I won't do so again; and, touching personal journalism, I will say with Iago in the play, "From this time forth I never will speak word."

***

There is a capital "E. R." picture in this week's *Punch* of an altercation between a crossing-sweeper and a "pavement artist," over whose cartoons the man with the broom has splashed some mud. When the poor dilapidated creature remonstrates the crossing-sweeper fretorts, "Ow, yus! I suppose yer think ye're the President of the Royal Academy? A settin' there in the lap er Luxury!" Oddly enough the publication of "E. R.'s" droll drawing synchronises with an application made to the magistrate at the West London Police-court by a lady who let apartments and who wanted to get rid of an objectionable lodger. She had taken in a tenant, she said, who described himself as an artist, and she imagined him to be a painter, or a sculptor or something nice and esthetic of that sort; but ere long she discovered, "to her horror" that he was a "pavement artist."

***

I should like to know something more about these Tintorettos of the flag stones. Whence come they? Who taught them? Needy knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?" asks the philanthropist in the "Anti-Jacobin" ballad. I would paraphrase the question, and put it to the Luca fa Prestos of the pavement. There is a weird "Carmen Seculare" which I used to hear in my youth, and of which I remember one stanza:—

Tompkins his high art slough has cast,
And paints for pot-boiling at last
(Not that his pictures sell.)
He, with warm duds beneath his rags,
Draws saints and mackerel on the flags,
And does extremely well.

"Tompkins" stands for the name of a well-known painter, whom it would be invidious further to particularise. But it would be interesting to learn whether the "pavement artists" really wear "warm duds beneath their rags" and do "extremely well," or whether they are poor dejected tatterdemalions who can scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together.

***

The lodging-house keeper who took counsel with the stipendiary at South London may have been just a little too sensitive; but I confess to having experienced this week a sensation of horror, excited by what may appear to some a very trifling circumstance. Forty boys of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, with their masters and divers officials of the institution waited on Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon, and according to immemorial custom, submitted their charts and drawings to the inspection of the Sovereign. What can there be, of a horrifying nature, you may ask, in this pleasant and time-honoured ceremonial!

***

Just thus much, King Charles the Second's boys—'twas the Merry Monarch who founded the Mathematical School—arrived at Buckingham Palace in "private omnibuses." Private omnibuses! As appropriately might they have been brought to the palace in excursion vans. The only orthodox, legitimate dignified way in which Blue-coat boys can go to court is in glass coaches. So used they to go in the days, not when Plancus was Consul—brother plancus!—but when Dr. Rice was headmaster and Mr Huggins steward of Christ's Hospital. But the old order changeth. It may be that there are no glass coaches at all now-a-days. The last literary mention of these genteel vehicles will be found in one of the earliest of the "Sketches by Boz"—an essay about a wedding.

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Since hazarding the assumption—I was writing from Paris—that the duel between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth was *nearly* the last hostile affray fought with swords, between civilians at least, in England, I have been able to consult Dr. Millingen's "History of Duelling," and I find that I was not very far wrong in the matter. Richard Brinsley Sheridan's first duel with Mr. Matthews, was, it is true, with swords; but the second was with pistols as well, and until the end of the terribly duelling reign of George III., the pistol continued to be the favourite weapon in what Dr. Johnson called "private war."

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"Atlas," in the *World*, in a paragraph anent Mr. Egerton Caste's lecture on swordmanship, makes the somewhat debatable assertion that the rapier is "the only gentlemanly weapon the world has ever invented." Marmontel was not of "Atlas's" opinion. "*L'escrime*," wrote the French philosopher, "*est le meifer des taches*." Fencing is certainly a very graceful and invigorating exercise, but why the the small sword should be considered *par excellence* "gentlemanly" puzzles me. Apollo was a gentleman, but he sported a silver bow and not a sword. Robin Hood, according to tradision, was a peer of the realm "gone wrong." His favourite weapon was not the sword, but the long bow. Charles Martel, who was certainly a most [gentlemanly paladin, "went for]" his enemies with an iron mace, and the Sultan Saladin, most courteous of Caliphs, tickled up his foes with a *dijereed* or lance

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For the rest, fencing as practised now-a-days, is comparatively speaking, a modern art. So late as the time of Louis XIII. of France rapiers were so long and so heavy that, in single combat they could be only used for the purpose of attack. For that of defence the combatant was fain to carry in his left hand a dagger wherewith to ward off the thrusts of his opponents. Nothing very gentlemanly in this, I opine. And when Marmontel stigmatised small swordsmanship as the craft of cowards, he meant, I suppose, that a brave man who is blundering fencer, has very little chance against an antagonist of far inferior pluck, but who knows his quarte and his tierce and his *raison demonstrative* thoroughly.

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All the town has been talking about the fortunate gentleman from London who is said to have won the maximum stake of 12,000 francs fourteen times in succession at Monte Carlo I *think* that I know the gentleman's name; and I look upon it as extremely probable that he should win the fourteen maximums, because he is very wealthy, and it is usually the people with plenty of money who are the luckiest at play.

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But it is a mistake to say that a fortunate punter at Monaco "broke the bank." Monte Carlo will brake many players, but will not be broken itself so long as the system prevails of fixing a maximum or sum beyond which, on a single coup, the bank cannot lose. "Why don't you play, Baron," once asked the late M. Blanc of one of the Rothschilds in the Salon d Or, at Hombourg. "I will very willingly play, replied Plutus, "if you will drop your maximum, which meant that the Baron had bigger battalions of gold pieces than the bank had and that, unfettered by the 12,000f limitation he would be sure, in the long run, to break the bank at Hombourg into very small pieces indeed.

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I have always thought it very hard upon the members of the Scottish family of Asaynt—if any of that ingenditure yet survive—that they are liable at any moment to be violently assaulted by any person bearing the designation of Cameron; for what is young Ewan Cameron bidden to do in Professor Aytoun's lay of the "Execution of Montrose?" Whenever Ewan meets "with one of Assynt's name," he is to remember of what blood he is, "and strike the caitiff down"—always, in consequence of the betrayal unto death of the Great Marquis by a party called Assynt. This was poetical justice with a vengeance; but why should an estimable lady just deceased have "had her knife"—to use the popular figure of speech—into the multitudinous family of Smith?

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The lady left £3,000 to her only daughter on condition that the young lady should marry neither a foreigner nor a Smith. She chose, however, to wed an American, and therefore forfeited the legacy which, under the provisions of the will went to a hospital. What had the Smiths done to offend the testatrix? Her objection to aliens is more comprehensible. Perhaps she was old enough to remember the time, about two generations since, when there was a perfect plague of foreign "counts" in the land, most of them fiercely moustachioed, generally penniless, and frequently fortune hunters.

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What is to be done with the unsuccessful candidates for commissions in the army? Mr. Knowles, M. P., wants the Secretary of State for War to authorise the formation of a Corps of Gentlemen—a subject of ingenious cavil or ignorant clamour in India? No one who does not approve of theatrical performances is obliged to go and see them; there are many who object to them not on Good Friday only, but on Sundays and week days as well. Let them act according to their own lights and stop away. But why should they not be satisfied with taking the beam out of their own eyes and not waste their efforts in trying to take the mote out of the eyes of all others, Parsees, Jews, Hindus, and Mussulmans? Bear in mind that if the Novelty be righly closed on Good Friday evening all other theatres ought not to be open. They will be open all the same. One result of closing the Novelty by placard would be to indispose the lessees to let the theatre to English companies visiting Bombay. Once the claim to enforce theatrical observance of Good Friday is admitted, the demand to enforce a similar observance during the whole period of Lent and Advent will be pertinaciously urged and cannot logically be resisted.

Allusion has been made to the gratifying success of the Mussulman agitation against the production of plays in Paris and London in which the Prophet was to be brought on the stage. That concession to the susceptibilities of a distant and not very advanced community or rather of its wire-puller, has led step by step to consequences which may prove to be little less than calamitous. The interposition of the French Government to prevent the performance of the play of Mahomed was followed by the organised demonstration of a small majority to compel the Government to put a stop to the performance of Sardou's Thermidor, which put Robespierre, who was guillotined a hundred years ago, on the French stage. The Government which had prohibited Mahomed, showed equal want of nerve in regard to Thermidor, which was in its turn prohibited. The process was repeated by a still smaller, but even more mischievous, minority of susceptibles, when the Empress Frederick visited Paris on a mission of appeasement from which it was understood the Emperor William himself expected much good in the interests of international reconciliation and peace. Encouraged by the success already achieved by fussy self-assertion, a small knot of fanatics whose ring-leader is stated to have been in a state of epileptic excitement, heaped such insults on the Empress that the Government again gave way, and the Empress's visit was brought to an abrupt conclusion and the relations between two great nations have become more strained than ever.

The lesson should not be thrown away on those who disapprove of the assumption by nameless and not over-discreet busy-bodies to dictate to others in matters beyond their competence.—Yours, &c.,

March 25. IN OMNIBUS LIBERTAS.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Scandal" is much exercised in spirit, because Anglo-Indians do not seem to remember that the 27th instant will be Good Friday," and that this fact has to be intimated, too, by large placards posted in nearly every street of this city." He implores the powers that be, to step in and stop such "impropriety." Such tyranny and ignorance combined could not be recognised by any power, it would be a bad look-out for "Scandal" if it were for what would become of him and his clique, were the Church of Scotland for the instance in power. Good Friday is simply a Church of England business, the Church of Scotland not recognising it at all, neither does the latter Church recognise any of the Saint days. The only days sacred to the Church of Scotland are Sundays and New Year's Day and in some places Monday after Communion Sunday. "Scandal" would think it very scandalous if the powers that be insisted on him keeping those days. "Scandal" also forgets that the native community have nothing to do either with the Church of England Good Friday. Their convenience then has to be consulted as well in this matter, which after all is only a matter of opinion, on religious belief. It would be a good deal more to the point if the public requested the "powers that be" to have those placards removed, and those who had the bad taste not to say anything of the want of Christian charity—if there is such a thing,—taken up for libel. There is not a word in the Bible about "Good Friday."—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE GOOD FRIDAY PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence which appears in your issue of to-day is rather calculated to show that it is I who wish that a performance should take place at the Novelty Theatre on Good Friday, whereas the exact contrary is the case. In justice to me I must therefore ask you to publish the accompanying correspondence which has passed on the subject, and from which you will see that there has never been any question of my compelling Mr. Bellew and Mr. Potter to act on Good Friday, but that I have merely pressed them to act on some other night instead.

About the middle of last week I called the attention of their manager to the fact that the 27th was Good Friday, and suggested that a performance on Monday next should be substituted for the performance of to-morrow night. The manager in answer to this informed me that Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Bellew could not act in Bombay after Saturday, the 28th, from which I understood that they would not then be in Bombay.

It now appears that they intend to give an entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday night and they have not up to date signified their willingness to appear for me on any subsequent night.

My agreement with Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Bellew is that they shall play twelve nights in Bombay, commencing on Monday, the 16th March, on the terms of sharing receipts equally with me and my partner, we bearing the whole expenses. By closing the Theatre on Good Friday my partner and I are the chief losers.

The proposal of a Matinee on Saturday was made to me after my second letter of yesterday's date was despatched but I declined the offer, because I had found from experience that Matinees are utter failures in Bombay, and because I considered that I was entitled to ask Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew to appear on some other night in place of to-morrow night.

As will be seen from the advertisements in another column, there will be no performance at the Novelty Theatre on Friday.

I could understand Mrs. Brown Potter asking me to close the Theatre to-morrow in deference to public sentiment, but I do not quite see what public sentiment has to do with cancelling her agreement. She has yet to show that she cannot fulfil her contract of playing twelve nights if she chooses to do so.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE CROFTON.

Bombay, 26th March 1891.

Cumballa Hotel, March 25.

To T. V. Twinning, Esq., Bus. Manager to the Potter-Bellew Company.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the placards on the walls of the town by which you will see there is a public protestation against our playing on Good Friday. I myself strongly object to go against public feeling in the matter, but I am entirely in your hands.

When I spoke to you about altering the date to Monday, March 30, you said this could not be done, as Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew could not play in Bombay after Saturday, March 28. By the advertisements now appearing you are giving a performance at the Gaiety on Monday, March 30. I enclose a copy of your agreement with me by which you will see you are bound to play twelve nights with me. Friday not being a forbidden day I am bound to include as one of the nights, if you insist, but you will compel me by so doing to publish this correspondence and to show the public who is to blame in the matter.

You must be aware that I have been most unfairly (to use a mild form) treated, to bring a company 1,500 miles to play for twelve nights and then for the two stars to open in opposition to me.—Yours, &c.,

J. GEO. CROFTON.

Bombay, March 25.

Dear Mr Bellew,—We have been against playing on Good Friday all through, but thought it was your wish to play on that night to fulfil your contract of twelve nights as you wished to leave Bombay. I shall be most happy to close the Theatre on Friday night and propose either Monday or Tuesday for the twelfth performance.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE CROFTON.

(*Copy.*)

T. V. Twinning, Esq., Manager to the Potter-Bellew Co.

Dear Sir,—I enclose copy of a letter which I intend to publish in the local newspapers in answer to those of Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter which appeared this morning.

Both Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter are well aware that I have never insisted upon their playing to-morrow night, and that as they do not insist upon playing on that night please intimate to them that in deference to public sentiment I do not intend to open the Novelty Theatre to-morrow night. I shall however expect them to give another performance at the Novelty Theatre on some night early next week.—Yours, &c.,

March 26. (Sd.) GEORGE CROFTON.

The Prince of Wales as Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, has directed the attention of the lodge to the conduct of Sir Robert Stout in opening and becoming Master of a lodge at Wellington, established under a warrant of the Grand Orient of France. Sir Robert Stout claimed freedom of action. The Grand Lodge deprived him of his rank under the English Lodge. His contumacious conduct is generally condemned.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—They say, "Give the lie a start and it will go round the world." This has been well illustrated in the case of the Poona Municipality. Your contemporary the *Times of India* quotes second-hand an extract from an English paper commenting upon the Government resolution about the Poona Municipality, dated 6th January last. It is not a little surprising that your contemporary does not say a word against the comments of the English paper. The public has pronounced its judgement in favor of the Municipality and against Government, and the silence of your contemporary is unjust to the Municipality and to the cause of self-government.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. NAMJOSI.

Bombay, 26th March, 1891.

JACK AT SEA.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Barnett, of the Water Police, brought up John Rogers, a stoker on board her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on Wednesday evening. Sheik Oomer Sheik Dawood appeared as the complaining witness.

The Magistrate (to prisoner): You are charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Do you admit it?—Yes, I think so.

The Magistrate (to witness): What took place.

Dawood: I lost a cap, my bedding, two oars, and one hook. It appears the sailor lost his hat somewhere. I took him in my boat, and after we shoved off and had got to the distance of fifty fathoms he began to look for his hat. Not finding his hat the sailor took up my bedding and threw it overboard. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner: I never saw it, your Worship.

Complainant: He next took up the hook, and I left the rudder and ran forward when he threw it overboard. A water policeman shouted out to me to return to the bunder and I rowed back.

The Magistrate: Was your bedding and the hook saved? Last night was a moonlight night.

Witness (despondingly): No.

The Magistrate: Why didn't you go after it?—The accused threatened to strike four of us.

The Prisoner: The boatmen, your Worship, struck me over the head with the oar. I got a sore arm when I was defending myself with my arm over my head. We were not twenty yards away from the steps at the time.

The Magistrate (to police officer): Have you made any enquiries?

Constable: Yes, your Worship. I saw this man drunk in the boat. The boatman complained to me of having lost one blanket, one sheet, two *godroos*, one cap, two oars, and one boathook.

The Magistrate: Why didn't the man go and fish them out of the harbour? It was a fine moon-light night. Could he have done so?

Constable: He could have picked them up if he liked.

The Magistrate: How was the tide then?

Constable: It was running in.

The Magistrate: I suppose it was high water last night a little before twelve. Of course the top of the ebb tide is the top of the flood. I must however fine the accused Rs. 5 which I award as compensation to the complainant.

The money was paid.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25.

10 p.m.	76·9

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	83·4

GOOD FRIDAY PLACARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is quite immaterial to me personally whether a performance be given at the Novelty Theatre on the 27th inst. or not. I am one of the many who will spend that welcome holiday on the hills. But it seems to me that those who are expending their energy and their money on inflammatory and defamatory placards, are no doubt unintentionally doing their little best to abridge the liberty of men quite as capable of judging between the right and the wrong way of utilising one of our few days of rest as they are themselves.

It must not be forgotten that Good Friday is a public holiday, and as such all members of the community are entitled to make it available for rest and recreation in the manner most suitable to them. In England, when the theatres are closed, the railway stations are open, and exousionists go afield in hundreds of thousands. The Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, and countless other places of public resort are filled to overflowing. The day is not spent in fasting or in sackcloth and ashes; it is spent, as all other public holidays are spent, as the convictions and the initiative of the public decide. Those who prefer to pass the day otherwise are free to do so, but they are incontestably in the minority, and they no longer assume a right to interfere with or to censure those who take a different view of the day and its obligations. Why should the freedom of action which is now the recognised right of all classes in England be a subject of ingenious cavil or ignorant clamour in India? No one who does not approve of theatrical performances is obliged to go and see them; there are many who object to them not on Good Friday only, but on Sundays and week days as well. Let them act according to their own lights and stop away. But why should they not be satisfied with taking the beam out of their own eyes and not waste their efforts in trying to take the mote out of the eyes of all others, Parsees, Jews, Hindus, and Mussulmans? Bear in mind that if the Novelty be righly closed on Good Friday evening all other theatres ought not to be open. They will be open all the same. One result of closing the Novelty by placard would be to indispose the lessees to let the theatre to English companies visiting Bombay. Once the claim to enforce theatrical observance of Good Friday is admitted, the demand to enforce a similar observance during the whole period of Lent and Advent will be pertinaciously urged and cannot logically be resisted.

Allusion has been made to the gratifying success of the Mussulman agitation against the production of plays in Paris and London in which the Prophet was to be brought on the stage. That concession to the susceptibilities of a distant and not very advanced community or rather of its wire-puller, has led step by step to consequences which may prove to be little less than calamitous. The interposition of the French Government to prevent the performance of the play of Mahomed was followed by the organised demonstration of a small majority to compel the Government to put a stop to the performance of Sardou's Thermidor, which put Robespierre, who was guillotined a hundred years ago, on the French stage. The Government which had prohibited Mahomed, showed equal want of nerve in regard to Thermidor, which was in its turn prohibited. The process was repeated by a still smaller, but even more mischievous, minority of susceptibles, when the Empress Frederick visited Paris on a mission of appeasement from which it was understood the Emperor William himself expected much good in the interests of international reconciliation and peace. Encouraged by the success already achieved by fussy self-assertion, a small knot of fanatics whose ring-leader is stated to have been in a state of epileptic excitement, heaped such insults on the Empress that the Government again gave way, and the Empress's visit was brought to an abrupt conclusion and the relations between two great nations have become more strained than ever.

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March 25. IN OMNIBUS LIBERTAS.

II

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lating to prime-movers, I am prepared to accept as a compromise rule 97 on the face of the amendment of which I have given notice. After the Bill had left the Select Committee, and on carefully considering over Sections 96 and 97, I felt they did not clearly define the purpose for which they were intended, and could be used as a means of annoyance and undue pressure on the owners of prime-movers, and have therefore suggested the modification now before the Council as an Amendment to clause 97, and I trust it will commend itself to you when considering the Bill in detail.

His Excellency, in the course of some remarks, said: That with regard to prime-movers he had no doubt in his own mind that the Government would trust the matter of Mr. Forbes, and I do not think it is possible for Government to take any other course. The Bill was referred to a Committee in which there was no attempt to swamp the members with the opinion of Government, and a report was sent in by that Committee passed by an overwhelming majority—four to one—in which it was stated that it was advisable that inspection should take place of prime-movers. I do not think it is possible for Government to revise a report of that force as to the necessity and aim of that inspection. However, to the extent of the amendment of Mr. Wadia they were perfectly prepared to go. That is the line Government take up on this question, and those views seem not to be inconsistent with the original proposals of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia, continuing, said: The modification which I have suggested as an amendment to clause 97 fully expresses what the honorable mover desires to have as a safe-guard, while it leaves the steam user at liberty to adopt or not, as he may be advised or may think proper, the suggestions made to him by the inspector. It has been stated that it is very easy to find faults or pick holes here and there, or on the pretext of examination cause unnecessary loss and annoyance to the owner of a prime-mover, but this has been provided against, by the fact that the inspection of a prime-mover and its attachments may be made without any stoppage, and in instances where the inspector thinks, or has ground to believe, that a part of a prime-mover is being worked with such danger as is likely to injure life he will make his complaint in writing, and the owner of a prime-mover is at liberty, upon that written complaint, to call in additional advice and be guided by it. If the inspector has made an unreasonable request the steam-user will have an opportunity of having his protest put on record, so that in case of an unforeseen accident, he may not be blamed or said to have neglected his duties. No doubt it throws upon him an additional burden to see that he works his prime-mover in such a manner as not to endanger life. The great advantage in having these reports in writing will be that if they are not substantiated by facts or is made with a view to extortion, the aggrieved steam-user can, after obtaining professional advice, forward on the papers to Government who, I feel sure, will take such measures as to prevent any unnecessary or arbitrary interference, and thus control any inspector, who may be inclined to exceed his duties. The other motion, of which I have given notice, is the omission of the words "and any steam chest" in Section 16 sub-section (c). In popular phraseology a steam chest may be taken to mean the top casing of a cylinder of an engine, or a vessel in which steam is concentrated. The omission of these words will in no way make any difference to the examination of the attachments immediately close to the steam boiler, and will include the connecting pipes or domes, but the omission of the words "steam chest" will prevent the examination of any attachments which may not be close thereto. So also in reading over Section 16, clause 1, I notice an error which is liable to misconstruction. I think, if instead of the words "the machinery" (the first two words in line 8, page 10, of the draft Bill) which does not clearly define the object sought, the words "any apparatus" are substituted, it will clearly define what an owner or a person in charge of boilers is bound to report in writing. Regarding the meaning of the words "direct and immediate supervision" I agree with the interpretation put on them by the honorable mover, but there has been a considerable difference of opinion on the interpretation put on these words. In 1888 Mr. Moylan, the then boiler inspector, sent round the following circular, dated 2nd July, 1888, to the agents of mills:—"I have the honour to point out, under Section 24 of Steam Boiler Act III. of 1887, that the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one engineer is prohibited, and this should such exist with any of the mills owned by or under your agency, that you will be good enough to at once have each mill in separate charge of a duly-certificated engineer under the Act; and further, that it having been noticed in many instances that engineers in charge are frequently absent from the mills and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men, that you are hereby informed that it has been ruled that an engineer so placed in charge should not quit the premises while such boiler or boilers are under steam, and the engines working, except when relieved by an engineer of like class deemed capable, according to the rules, of having charge of such boiler or boilers; and that under orders I am requested, wherever I find a boiler or boilers of prime-mover worked under the supervision of an engineer who, by reason of being engaged in other work at a different place or is absent while such boiler or boilers are working, that I am to proceed forthwith against the agent or owner under Section 27 of the Act." A reply was sent by the Mill-owners' Association from which I will only quote the last para. "With respect to your observations regarding the absence of engineers from the premises while boilers are under steam and engines working, I am directed to enquire whether these would apply to the temporary absence during meal times or say for an hour or two at a time while engaged at other work on the premises or in the immediate neighbourhood. Should the law be interpreted as requiring the absolute presence of engineers in boiler houses, according to the strict sense of your letter, it must be apparent to you that every mill would require at least two certificated engineers which any Committee can scarcely think it really intended." The matter was left in abeyance until January, 1889, or for six months, when Mr. Charles addressed the mill-owners as follows, taking a very sensible view of the meaning of the words "direct and immediate supervision":—"The circular to which you object does not altogether express the view of this office, but it was issued by the late inspector on account of certain cases which were brought to notice in which a person living in the Fort, for instance, and who had other business, was nominally in charge of boilers three or four miles away, and which he only occasionally visited, while the boilers were actually in charge of a person not duly certified. I presume your Committee would have no difficulty in admitting that this is a clear evasion of the Act. It is, of course, a matter of some practical difficulty to decide what is the precise meaning to be attached to the words "in direct and immediate supervision thereof," used in Section 24 of the Act of 1887. This, however, I think, is quite clear that "immediate supervision" could not be fulfilled in the case of an engineer, whose services could not be obtained at very short notice, i.e., a person living in Tardeo or Byculla could not be considered as "in immediate supervision" of a boiler in Parel or Chinchpoogly." This matter was allowed to rest on Mr. Charles' ruling until January 1890, when the question was again brought up, and the correspondence I now read will show how these words were interpreted. Having read the correspondence he continued:—I, therefore, request that this clause may be so modified as to clearly define its object, which is that steam-users are not breaking the law by allowing an engineer to leave their premises for his daily wants or for casual leave for a few hours, or in case of sickness where the return to duty of an engineer may from day to day be expected, and to make it clear that boilers cannot be worked, and leave for any long or indefinite period granted without having a qualified substitute engineer in charge. Before I conclude I would like to draw attention to the following which has come to my knowledge on the working of the Act:—Great care is necessary in the selection of inspectors and examiners, that their remuneration should be adequate to the responsible duties, and interests over which they are called upon to pronounce judgment, and rules should be so framed as to prevent chances of oppression or extortion. I may point out that on this side of India the inspectors are much more poorly paid than on the Deccan side. I am informed that the chief inspector at Calcutta receives Rs. 1,200 per mensem, and has six assistants under him with salaries ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 250, having about 1,200 boilers under their inspection; on our side, on the other hand, for a similar number of boilers of which 500 are in the mofussil, there is only the chief inspector with an emolument of Rs. 700 and an assistant Rs. 300. There is no doubt that an additional inspector is wanted and I trust Government, in framing rules under this Act, will make due enquiries into this, and appoint, if necessary, an additional inspector. Section 7 sub-section 4 requires that the inspector is bound to examine boilers within twenty days after the receipt of a notice, but I understand that, under the present circumstance it has not been found possible, and will not be possible, to comply with the requirements of this section, and so cause considerable hardship or loss to steam-users in the various districts. The system I understand at present is that the assistant inspector visits a district and gives notices for preparing their boilers for inspection to the various owners of the surrounding places. Supposing this is at Ahmedabad, where there are a number of boilers, and the inspector has already given notice to the various owners, it will not be fully ten or fifteen days before he could complete the examination of those for which arrangements have already been made. In the meantime if an accident occurs or a steam-user requires, under the Act, to have his boiler inspected at Dharwar or Rutnagherry it would not be possible for the inspector to comply with his request. Again the system is that the request is made not through the office of the chief inspector as it should be, and who ought to be informed of the movements of his assistants, but through the Collector of the district direct to the assistant inspector, and cases have been known where communications have followed him from town to town, and in one instance it took as many as thirty days to reach him. This is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, and I trust Government will make such regulations as to prevent it. Again, the distances at which the boilers are situated are so great that even when communication reaches direct from the Collector to the assistant inspector what with the time required for completing inspections in hand, and to reach the place where boilers are situated, it has taken longer time than contemplated in the Bill. I trust, therefore, that steps will be taken to prevent this difficulty by the appointment of an additional inspector for this and the reasons before-named. I trust that the remarks now made will in conjunction with those made at the first reading of the Bill, indicate reasons I have had in suggesting the various alterations, and that the result of the changes now suggested will, if adopted, ensure for Bombay an Act which, while fulfilling the objects for which it has been introduced, will be equally satisfactory to steam-users and their employés.

The Bill was afterwards read a second time.

The Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act having also been read a second time, the Council adjourned.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE NOVELTY.

FROU-FROU.

Having seen what Mrs. Potter could do in "La Tosca" and "Camille" we naturally expected another dramatic treat in "Frou-Frou," on Wednesday evening, and so far indeed as Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were concerned we were not disappointed. Still, taking into consideration there were circumstances, which we will refer to presently, and over which Mrs. Potter had no control, that marred her pourtrayal of the *rôle* of Gilberte to some extent, it was not so great a creation as her "Camille." Neither in "La Tosca," "Frou-Frou," nor as Violet in "David Garrick" did she succeed in moving the audience as she did last week as Camille, and it is almost a pity that she did not choose that play instead of "La Tosca" to close her engagement at the Novelty with to-morrow evening. But returning to "Frou-Frou," Mrs. Potter in each act depicted the various phases of character, of emotion, and of passion with that consummate skill with which she is gifted. In the opening act she was a veritable butterfly, thoughtless, heedless of everything but the pleasure of the moment; and undoubtedly the best display of comedy acting Mrs. Potter has yet given was the rehearsal with De Valreas for the amateur theatricals. She made Frou-Frou a girl who had not the remotest idea of the importance of the work she had on hand. Regardless as Frou-Frou is of her home and even of her husband's comforts, and weak-minded though she may be supposed to be, she is still aware of her position of a wife. She resents the touch of another man's lips. Frivolous and fond of gaiety though she be, and though four years a wife, she has not yet followed the French custom of keeping a lover to hang around her. Here, then, was a prettily and effectively acted little scene. When De Valreas advanced to salute Gilberte on the cheek, Mrs. Potter made a lovely picture, drawing herself up with a show of indignation which conveyed the idea that there was no real anger, but that she only seemed for propriety's sake, submitting at length with a simple grace "for the benefit of the poor." This was all very pretty of course and quite consistent with the *rôle*; but it was not until she came to the third act she began to play in earnest. Her interview with Louise was grandly done. At the beginning of the act Gilberte is found to be growing jealous of her sister Louise's position in the house, and the wifely control she exercises over De Sartorys. His jealousy becomes rapidly fanned into a fierce blame, so rapidly indeed does the passion increase, that it requires all the actress's tact and skill to prevent herself giving it an unnatural colouring. Mrs. Potter made no error of this kind; and the applause and recall at the end of the act showed that, in her fierce denunciation of her sister for stealing away her husband's affection, which really only existed in her own imagination, and her wild avowal of her guilty passion for De Valreas, she had deeply stirred the audience. Even finer—because undoubtedly she had better opportunity—was her meeting with her wronged husband when under her seducer's roof. She looked so pretty, so frightened, and so ashamed, that no one could help pitying the poor weak-minded, fallen creature who had thrown herself away in a moment of jealous passion; and she roused her audience to a high pitch of excitement in her wild, heart-broken appeal to her husband, not to meet in a duel the man who had ruined his wife and him. The death-scene was tender and pathetic, and, as in Camille, she again succeeded in deeply affecting the audience. Mr. Bellew's Monsieur de Sartorys was a carefully studied and most finished performance. With the exception of the two last acts he has not particularly hard work; but the picture he presented of the wronged De Sartorys was not lacking in histrionic ability for all that. He made De Sartorys noble as a man, and kind and indulgent as a husband, whose only fault was that he loved too much, to check the faults in his butterfly wife, to the result of which deep affection had rendered him blind. His meeting with Gilberte after she had run away from him, and his declaration that he had followed to kill the man who had wrought the separation of husband and wife was thrilling, and he made the death-scene also very effective. Mr. Crofton's Company did not give so good support as in former pieces. In comedy, as in "David Garrick" and "She Stoops to Conquer" particularly the latter, they did play well indeed; but in "Frou-Frou" they made the play drag, in some parts, most painfully, and whether it was from want of rehearsal or not we know not, but some of them seemed doubtful about their lines. Mr. Frankly as Baron Brigard deserves most credit for his playing; but Mr. Crofton himself gave a very dull and colourless picture of Monsieur de Valreas. He was more like what Johnny Lamb is in "New Babylon," than the designing De Valreas. Mr. F. H. Spencer made a humourous picture of Pitou, the theatrical manager, and Miss Blair and Miss Ford did only fairly well in their respective parts. They both can do, and have done much better.

We would remind our readers of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew's Shakespearian recital in the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening. Those who intend going should see to their seats at once, for the tickets are being sold rapidly.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Professor Macmillan delivered the last of this year's series of philological lectures on Tuesday. Its subject was a comparison between Greek tragedy and modern tragedy. The lecturer deduced some of the most striking, distinguishing features of Greek tragedy from the large size of the Greek theatres and the religious origin of the Greek drama. It was owing to the former cause that the Greek actor was elevated on the thick soles of the cothurnus, and had a towering frontlet on his forehead, as without such artificial additions to his stature he would have looked more like a pygmy than a hero to the distant spectators. For the same reason marks larger than lifesize covered his face, provided with a mouth mechanically contrived to increase the sound of the voice. Such cumbrous paraphernalia would have rendered impossible the often voilent action of Shakespearian plays, and precluded the subtle variations of voice and gesture by which modern actors express their feelings. Hence ancient tragedy was *status quo*, and distinguised by grand simplicity. The plays being acted in broad daylight, the fittings of the theatre were of solid wood and stone, and the characters could produce a great effect by appealing to the real sun and the real sea visible to the spectators. But in more respects the Greek theatre was far from being realistic. The religious character of the Dionysiac festival necessitated that all the characters should be clad in the gaudy flowing robes of the votaries of Dionysus, whatever part they played, so that they no more dressed in character than our ancestors who acted Macbeth and Brutus in bag wigs and ruffles. The religious character of the drama also caused the Greek theatre to be a kind of national pulpit, from which Æschylus and Sophocles preached religion, and Euripides morality, to vast audiences. It was also due to the religious origin of the drama that the plots of the plays were almost all taken from mythology, so that every child as a rule knew what was going to happen from the title of the play. This diminished the excitement and suspense of the spectators, but at the same time enabled the tragic poet to produce a wonderful effect by the subtle use of dramatic irony. In other respects the tragic poets showed great skill in so managing the artificial restrictions laid on them by the conditions of the Greek drama, that what would naturally have been impediments, actually served to enhance the impressiveness of many great scenes. The admixture of comic with tragic scenes, which is found in all the great Shakespearean tragedies, is conspicuously absent in Greek tragedies, except in the Alcesis of Euripides, who in this as in other respects was an innovator and a kind of connecting link between the ancient and modern drama. A still more striking negative feature in the Greek drama was the absence of love as a predominant motive. The Antigone of Sophocles is absolutely the only extant Greek play that affords us the spectacle of a betrothed couple, and in that play there are no love scenes, and Antigone's affection for Haemon, if she had any, is as nothing compared with her determination to bury her dead brother. This neglect of the tender passion is so opposed to modern taste, that in modern adaptations of ancient tragedies lovers and love scenes are freely introduced to render them acceptable to modern audiences. Even the great Goethe in his Iphigenia at Tauris makes Thoas, the barbarian king, woo Iphigenia with the chivalric devotion of a modern lover. After thus going through the detailed points of difference between ancient and modern tragedy, the lecturer remarked that the general contrast might be summed up by saying that the ancient drama was far more ideal and simple, and more removed from the variety and complexity of real life than the modern drama, on which account De Quincy compares Greek tragedy to a play within a play, like that given in Hamlet. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks for the interesting series of lectures given by Professor Macmillan on Greek Trag dy was proposed and carried by acclamation.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 23rd March, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£15,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 21st March, 1891	15,563,800
Balance to be remitted from 22nd to 31st March, 1891	425,200

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 9d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the "Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited," 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, described as a "Retired Lieutenant of the Bengal C. S.," sends to the *Times* a thrilling account of his adventures in a fog. The narrative fits in with those other narratives of the siege of Tokar and the storming of Iquique, and it was evidently not "Jim" Crawford's fault that the bloodshed in his battle did not exceed that of either.

Major Temple's Cantonment rules, which are somewhat voluminous in their present condition, will be revised with a view to their simplification by Colonel Young, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Mr. F. G. Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, of the Legislative Department.

Mr. William Hardinge Tyler, the father of the Indian Civil Service, died at South Kensington on the 22nd ultimo, his mantle falling on Sir Frederick Halliday. Sir Frederick is said to have excused himself from following his predecessor to the grave with the remark that, the next time he visited Kensal Green, the funeral would be his own. Nevertheless, as we are very glad to hear, the senior member was still in excellent health.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Moreton Frewen leave for a lengthened tour in South Africa on the 24th of April next. They will probably be in Mashonaland in June, when Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes are likely to arrive there to delimit the Anglo-Portuguese frontier.

As everywhere else the season in the Gilgit country has been an unusually severe one. A correspondent, whose letter has been on the road since February 21st, writes from Boonji:—"The past winter has been an unusually severe one, and for the first time after twenty years snow has fallen at Boonji near Gilgit; one fall of over six inches remaining on the ground for several days. The Kashmir post is delivered about once in three weeks. The Indus floods are in consequence expected to be unusually heavy this year. The very early and heavy snowfall in the country and passes between Kashmir and Gilgit has unfortunately considerably retarded work on the Gilgit Road."

A scholarship of £25 per annum has been allotted at Somerville Hall, Oxford, to a student from India, who had attracted attention by the success of her career at the Bombay University, where she passed out as one of four First Class students in 1887, and whence she proceeded to become Professor of English in the Gujerat Arts College for men. She is now working for the Law School with much encouragement from her teachers. Two daughters of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh are also in residence for a time at Somerville, while yet another young Indian lady, who has received an English education, is now studying at Girton College.

The Officers' Mess of the 1st Leinsters at Agra has been completely destroyed by fire; also the adjoining bungalow occupied by Honorary Surgeon H. D. Cooper, retired. Most of the property was saved in both bungalows, even the billiard table. The fire is supposed to have originated through the mess caterer's children playing with matches, upstairs.

An enumerator included lately in his census returns a family idol, which he named as *Narain* (god), and with regard to which he filled up the schedule thus:—Caste, god; age, very old; profession, endowment; and then capped the whole description by making the "god" married, and "omnipotent as regards knowledge of letters."

Ghasita's escape is giving the Meerut officials a good deal to do, and the Magistrate is personally making a very protracted enquiry. Three policemen's houses in the city were searched, as it was rumoured that Ghasita had paid them in jewels; nothing, however, was found. A jail burkhundaz had his house searched, and several articles stated to belong to the jail were found.

An amusing incident occurred at the London Law Courts the other day at the expense of Lady Florence Dixie. Her ladyship affects short hair, and has a strong predilection for masculine attire, and it is little wonder, therefore, that an usher, observing a crop of short hair surmounted by a sailor's hat, requested "that gentleman to kindly remove his hat." Lady Florence blushed, the Court roared with laughter, and the usher subsided.

M. Achinoff, the free Cossack, and the Abyssinian explorer, has lately been in Paris, but having refused to place himself under the instructions of the Russian Embassy the Czar peremptorily recalled him. So promptly did he obey this order that he quitted Paris without paying his hotel bill. Madame Adam of the *Nouvelle Review*, who patronised him, will have to settle this account. Achinoff is believed to be now on his way to Abyssinia, but it is not thought likely that he will be permitted to have any connection with the new Abyssinian expedition, which has gone there for strictly scientific purposes.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, the lady whose proposed attempt to emulate Mr. H. M. Stanley's recent feats in mid-Africa has attracted such general attention, is of fine physique, lithe and supple, with roving eyes, very handsome, of exceptional conversational powers, and one who appears to be regardless of fear. She is a granddaughter of Sir Isaac Newton, comparatively young, and of American birth. She is possessed of great wealth, and she intends defraying the entire cost of her expedition from her own purse. She is also a physician of no mean ability, and has won a reputation as an author and sculptor.

The Treasury has granted an increase of pay to the trades in the Queen's Dockyards and Victualling Yards, involving an expenditure of £78,000 a year.

The Calcutta Gold Market was still quiet on Monday. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 11; Sonapet, Rs. 1-3; Western Patkoom, As. 10; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-9; Dhadka, As. 9; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 9; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 14; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, nominal.

Sir Edwin Arnold does not cease to wonder at the universal refinement and politeness of the Japanese. "Where can (he asks) does there exist such a conspiracy to be agreeable, such a widespread compact to render the difficult affairs of life as smooth and graceful as circumstances permit, such fair decrees of fine behaviour fixed and accepted by all, such universal restraint of the coarser impulses of speech and act, such pretty picturesqueness of daily existence, such lively love of nature, such sincere delight in beautiful and artistic things, such frank enjoyment of the enjoyable, such tenderness to little children, such reverence for parents and old persons, such courtesy to strangers, such willingness to please and to be pleased?" It is, we are assured, an absolute fact that there is no oath or foul interjectionary word in the Japanese language. One drawback is admitted in the rather humiliating subjection of Japanese women to the other sex; but that, in Sir Edwin Arnold's eyes, only makes the "semi-angelic sweetness" of Japanese wives and women in general more remarkable.

A story characteristic of the treatment experienced by the Jews at the hands of the local authorities in Russia comes from Kremenghug, on the Dnieper. A Jew had a son called Yankel Leiba, who died in 1877 at the age of about ten, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery there. Nine or ten years afterwards the military authorities called on the dead boy to come up for the conscription, and on his failing to do so his father was sentenced to the usual fine of 300 roubles. The father proceeded to appeal, and finally to petition against the sentence, and after the lapse of a year or two spent thus the decision was against him. The court found (from the mistake made by one of the witnesses in regard to the name of deceased) that the Jew had clearly made out that his son Yakoff Leiba was dead, but that for the non-appearance of his son Yankel Leiba he must pay the 300 roubles, in default of which his goods must be seized.

Mrs. Steele's memoir of her cousin, Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, some time M. P. for Wexford and Carlow, gives us many interesting details of that extraordinary person, who, though he had neither arms nor legs, could yet "ride to hounds, pursue and kill game, and land a thirty-pound salmon as well as the most expert of those who had both." The biographer, however, tells us little as to how Kavanagh accomplished these and other apparently impossible feats. This defect is supplied by a writer in "Blackwood." The secret was that by constant practice from childhood upwards he had trained limbs which extended only a few inches from the shoulder to do almost all the work of full-grown hands and arms. He used no hooks or other appliances. In shooting he carried a gun without any trigger-guard. When he wanted to fire he threw the weapon across the left stump, supported the stock, and touched the trigger with his right. In riding and hunting his saddle was a kind of basket in which he was properly secured, the bridle-reins being lashed round what it is convenient to call his arms, and his hunting-whip thrust under the straps, close to his side; and such was the suppleness and strength of the limb at this point, that by an energetic side movement he could punish a horse as heavily as any ordinary rider. He wrote, it is further stated, a capital "hand," if the word is permissible, and was an excellent amateur artist. His singular appearances in the house are remembered by many; but a graphic description is appended of his mode of receiving visitors at home, where he used to be brought into the room on the shoulders of his special body-servant. If, however, he desired a chat with any one at a distance, and the servant did not happen to be at hand, he would descend from his chair and cross the room unaided, by a succession of springs or jumps, keeping all the time an upright position.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. Barratt Danielle, will sail to-morrow for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr W B Blood
Mrs Saunders, two children, and infant
Rev and Mrs W Huntly, two children, and two infants
Sir Samuel and Lady Baker
Miss Baker
Mr and Mrs C O Teefe, and infant
Mrs Fraser, child and infant
Miss Hasbury
Miss Grimwood
Mrs Lyons, child and infant, and Miss Mauricia of Ailsa
Mr R Woolloombe
Mrs Lindsay Cox
Miss Lindsay Cox
Mr and Mrs M Gubbay, and child
Miss Greenfield
Mr Fenton
Mr Smith
Mr and Mrs George Tyall
Mrs Fordham, child, and infant
Rev and Mrs A G Norman, two children, and two infants
Miss Gibson
Miss A Pogson
Mr C E Murray Aynsley
Mrs Sullivan
Miss Reuther
Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon
Miss Salmon and friend
Madame Tecoy and courier
Mr and Mrs E A Sassoon
Mr Ezra
Mr Turnbull
Mr Walter G Deedes
Mr Chas Bassler
Miss Wyckoff
Miss Dewar
Col Charsley Thomas
Mrs Johnson and child
Lady West and maid
Miss Mabel Macartney
Mrs Stuart
Rev T Insell
Mr C H Dunlop
Miss MacMaster
Mr Murray Bagshaw
Mr S Walker
Mr F J Jones
Miss Romola Tynte
Mr Clough
Mrs Montgomerie

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs P Harrower
Mr W C Bailey
Mr and Mrs T N Wilson
Mr, Mrs and Miss Doalabere Blaise
Mr J Wilson Hall
Mr R Payon
Mr H Morrison
Mr L L Parrott
Mr W Nimmo
Mr A Silbiger
Mr Dring
Mr R C C Carr
Col Laughton
Mr Remfry
Mr L M Wynch
Mr J Prewer
Mr W S Meyer
Mr Alfred Holmes
Capt Daly
Capt Lanning
Col Rolland
Hon H N Wadia
Mr Bomanjee D Petit
Mr and Mrs Grose
Lieut Fair
Col H P Marshall
Mr J R Baillie
Mr J C Crofts

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weigheil, 4th April, 1891.

For Brindisi—Mr Begge, Mr and Mrs Martindale, Mr Willcson, Capt Sinclair, Mr Ross, and Mr C L Martindale.

For London—Capt and Mrs Sharpe, child, and infant, Miss Clay, Miss Warren, Miss Wright, Dr and Mrs Harvey, Miss Capir, Mrs Rowbotham, and Rev H G Roberts.

For Marseilles—Mrs Brooke and child, Miss Gore, Col and Mrs Brooke and child, Miss Gilbert, Mr W A Vincent, and Mr S G Grimston, Capt and Lady Stansfield, Mr and Mrs Hennessey and child, M Longview, and Surgeon Osburne.

Extra steamer s. s. Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, 7th April, 1891.

For Marseilles—Mr W Baker, Mrs Shephard, Mrs Collister, Mrs Greany and infant, Mrs Ozanne and infant, Mr and Mrs Taurines, child and infant, Col and Mrs J G Lindsay, Mr R J Lyon, Mrs Crooke, Mr Adams Walker, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr Parsons, Miss Morris, Mrs West, Mr and Mrs P A Oldham and child, Hon T H Stewart, Bishop of Calcutta, Colonel and Mrs Lavie, Captain Harbord, Mr C J Hogg, Mr H C Sheridan, Mr and Mrs Fionnes-Thomson, Mrs Gidley, Mr N Hill, Mrs Newman, Mr and Mrs G W Vidal, Miss Swann, Miss Norman, Mr and Mrs Tommy and child, Mr Barff, Mr Hamilton, Mr H H Priest, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Rashdall, Mr and Mrs Spring Branson, Mr child, Mrs Gunthorpe, Miss Rees, Mr Gunthorpe, Lieut R G Brooke, Lieut Sutton, Sir A Scoble, Mr B J Dalal, Col J Pennywick, Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs A Watson, Mrs Upton and infant, Mr G A Marsh, Mr R C Williams, Mrs Peurhys Evans, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasinghji, Dr Patel, Mr and Mrs Theodore Thomas, Hon W G Maxwell, Col R T M Lang, Miss Morris, Mr and Mrs Framjee, Mr J R Baillie, Capt and Mrs Walker, Mrs Moore, Col and Mrs H E Elliott, Col C W Godfrey, Dr Cresse, Mr and Mrs Mc Lamder, and child, Mr A G Byson, Dr A D Cooper, and Mrs Proston.

For London—Mr and Mrs Volkers, Mr and Mrs Ogdon, three children and two infants, Mr A Stewart, Mrs O Barnard, Captain and Mrs F W Egerton, Mr and Mrs C S Moore, Col and Mrs G W Rogers, Col and Mrs Vernon and child, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Groves and infant, Mr and Mrs H G Cowie and two children, Mrs Le Quesne, Colonel and Mrs Knyvett, Mr and Mrs Keene and child, Miss Michael, Mrs Rivaz and two children, Mr Hopkinson, Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Mr Causley, son and child, Mr and Mrs H Hill and child, Mr and Mrs G H Moore, Mrs Thurston, two children and infant, Mr L H C Armstrong, Mr and Mrs H E Clerk and child, Mrs Punnett and child, a lady and three children, Mrs Urquhart, Miss Springfield, Mrs, and Miss Harding, Master Milne, Mr and Mrs W T N Martin, Miss and Master Martin, Mr and Mrs H Hunter and child, Mr J H Crawford, Mrs Rountree, Master Chisholm, Mrs Loe, child and infant, Mrs Harris and child, Mrs Davidson and child, Capt and Mrs Orwald and two children, Miss Williamson, Mrs and four Misses Laurie, two Misses Laurie, Mr Joseph Sibby, Mrs Coutts, Mrs Morgan, Rev and Mrs Evans, Dr Crombie, Major Anderson, Sister Ethel and friend, Mr Seymour, Mrs Turrent, Mr and Mrs Mr John Horne, Mr E K Mody, Mr R R Parakh, Mrs Finnemo, Miss Onslow, Mr Mahomed Ishag Khan, Mr Hickenell, and Mrs Fry.

For Ismailia—Two Misses Shephard.

Per s. s. Rosetta, Captain C. Gadd, 11th April, 1891.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs W J Dare, Mr and Mrs F J Major and Mrs Durand, Mr Edwin Cash, Mr Gilro, Mrs Taylor, Mr F J Price, Mr H M Kisch, Mr Cholmeley, Mr and Mrs J Bigg, Sir H Thorborne Mr C J Grisebacke, Rev J W T Wright, Master Martin, Mr Seel, Mr J H Symington, Major Ferrier, Lt-Col Hunt, and Mrs and Miss Pescher.

For London—Lady Cavendish, Mr and Mrs McLaren, Miss McLaren, two Misses Donaldson, Mr and Mrs D Campbell and child, Mr and Mrs Strachan, Mr F H Trevithick, Miss Cockren, Mrs Plumley, Miss Tod, Miss Bartlett, Mr H L Heber Percy, Rev and Mrs F Kennedy and two children, Mr E T Devonshire, Mr and Mrs Hastings, Mrs Murray and two infants, Mrs J Beck, Mrs Thomas and infant, Mrs J Beck, Mrs Thomas, Miss Baylis.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, 18th April, 1891.

For Marseilles—Mrs Mulock, Mrs Neale, Mr E P Motcalfe, and Col McMullen, Mr Goldring, Lieut R R Vaughan, Mr Vaughan, Lieut Dunsford, and Mr. Mellon.

For Brindisi—Prince Schirbatoff, Princess Schirbatoff, Mr Kniekampff, and Mr H V P Horst.

For London—Mrs Gerard and sister, Mr and Mrs Heinig and child, Rev and Mrs J F Burdett and 3 children and infant.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E Stewart, 25th April, 1891.

For Brindisi—Col C H S Marshall, Col G F L Marshall, Genl, Mrs, and Miss East, Deputy Surg-Genl W H Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr A Ewbank, Mr H F Butts, Rev W McCarthy, Mr and Mrs A G Walkon and two children, Mr and Mrs Farlow, Capt Colvin, Capt Clough Taylor, Mr Muir Mackenzie, General A J Dunlop, Mr Duncan Irvine, Col W Scott, J M C Galloway, and Mr J Bolton, Mr B O M Deane, Sir Robert Harvey, Mr G E Coles, Mr A Hughes, Mr M Durst, Mr Anderson, Mrs and Miss Langley.

For Ismailia—Mr and Mrs. Baker.

For London—Dr Shircore, Mr F Hollway, Surg-Major and Mrs A W Street and two children, Mr M H Arnott, Mrs Acworth, Mr and Mrs Candy and infant, Rev J F Steele, Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Mr E Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Miss Stewart, Mr and Mrs W A Nedham, two children and infant, Mr and Mrs D F Addis and two children, Mr and Mrs E Spoechly and two children, Mr and Mrs W Denny, Mrs Nicolls and two infants, Mrs W W Squire, Mr and Mrs W W Clifford, two children and infant, Mrs Bamford and child, Capt F H Yate, Mr and Mrs Glade, Mr and Mrs Harman Singh Ahluwalia, two children, and infant, Mrs Fraser and friend, Mr and Mrs Curtis and two infants, Mrs H S Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs Marice, Mrs Baker, two children, and infant, Miss Delmye, Mrs Hope, Mr W G Clements, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mr D Ismay, Mr W H Baker, Mr T Salano, Mr Woodward and child, Mr M T Kennard, Mr Lawrie, and Mrs Briggs and three children, Mr and Mrs F B Maclaren and child, Mr Donne, Mr and Mrs H A Geyer and infant, Mr Howard, Miss Marshall Rev W A Duckworth, Miss F E Duckworth, Mrs Olivier, Surg and Mrs R H Charles, Col and Mrs W A Lawrence, 2 children and 2 infants, Mr Mahomed Ayab, Mir Gulam M Ahmed, Mr Taylor, Mr Hartington, Mrs Mercwothers and child, Mr and Mrs Saunders.

DEPARTURE OF H. M's. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Captain J. G. Jones, will sail to-morrow for England with 62 officers, 14 ladies, 16 children, 1,067 Europeans rank and file, 14 women, and 33 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Maj-Genl and Mrs C T Haig and child, R E
Dpy Surgn-Genl and Mrs G L Hinde and five children, Ben Med Staff
Col and Mrs H J F Shea, R A
Col Leman, West Regt
Bgde-Surgn and Mrs C Mc D Cuffe and two children, Ben Med Staff
Bgde-Surgn J E Fannin, Ben Med Staff
Lieut-Col C M Smith, Ben R
Maj and Mrs H B MacCall, K R R Corps
Maj G C Beyly, Ms A P D
Maj Bottield, Ben R A
Capt and Mrs J Browne, Devonshire
Surgn F T Wilkinson, Ben Med Staff
Capt Cann Brown Cane, York L I
Surgn J R Mollins, Ben Med Staff
Surgn and Mrs S F Freyer, Ben Med Staff
Ridg-Mr J Marshall, 3rd Dran Gds
Surgn and Mrs W H Bell, Ben Med Staff
Surgn G J A Tuke, Ben Med Staff
Surgn C S Sparkes, Ben Med Staff
Capt and Mrs Shaw and two children, Scottish Rifles
Surgn T H B Whaite, Ben Med Staff
Capt and Mrs E Ditmas and child, 7th Dragn Gds
Surg E M Hassard, Ben Med Staff
Capt A R Cole Hamilton, 7th Hussars
Capt G W W Saville, Middlesex
Capt A W Gordon, Rl Du Fus
Capt H Wilkinson, Ben R I Regt
Capt R R Ffennell, Munster Fusiliers
Capt G A Macarthy, Ben Staff Corps
Ridg-Mr and Mrs C Henson and two children, Ben R A
Capt R D Petrii, Ben R E
Capt L A M Stafford, Derbyshire
Capt J E Cullinan, R I Regt
Capt Y S Smyth, Warwick
Capt A

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KURRACHEE .. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.

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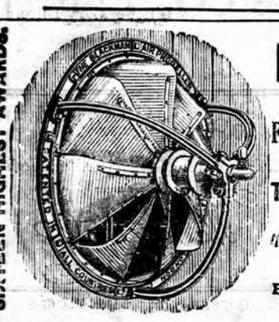

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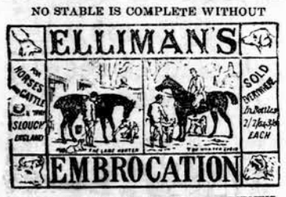

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Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
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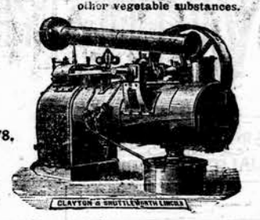

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SEND their Watches Post Paid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :—

	Rs
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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